INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,381—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th Aug.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

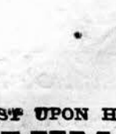
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Russevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

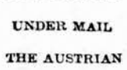
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

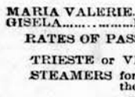
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey as all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied rom any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 13th August, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

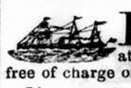
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

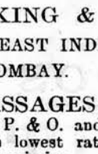
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

LARGEST IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF

ALUMINIUM WARE

FOR

TRAVELLERS,
MILITARY EXPEDITIONS,
AND GENERAL USE.

NON-POISONOUS, AND SUPERIOR TO COPPER OR ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holders thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8 h October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment	I.	As near as possible to	25% payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 28th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I.....hereby Tender for Rs.....of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees.....annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

Dated (Signed)

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

R. SCOTT & Co., H.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, 1898, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Brig-Surg. Lieut-Col. G. Waters, he having vacated his seat as a Director in terms of clause 33 of our article of association.

4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1899, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 11th August, 1898, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

TREACHER'S
COD LIVER OIL

THIS Cod is prepared at the Cod Factories on the cost of Norway, immediately after the fish are caught, and is subsequently subjected to a process of purification in London.

It is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from rancidity.

In Imperial 1-2 pints, Cash Re. 1-4 ; Credit Re. 1-7.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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NOTICE.

THE attention of Medical Practitioners, DRUGGISTS and VAIDYAS is drawn to the Government Notification No. 629, published at page 473 of the Bombay "Government Gazette," Part I of 2nd June last, making certain changes in the Opium rules and in the form of license to be granted to Medical Practitioners and others, and they are hereby called upon to return to the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Opium Department, Bombay Custom House, the licenses they now hold to be renewed in the revised form by the 15th of September next, after which date all Licenses in the present form will be considered as cancelled.

J. P. ORR,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 29th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 554 OF 1897

VUSTA MEGHA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Sutar Chawl in the Town and Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SONI NATHOO DHURMA, SONI DEWRAJ SHAMJEE, SONI JEEVA SHAMJEE and SONI RAMJI SHAMJEE, all of Bombay Hindoos, residing in the said Sutar Chawl Street in Bombay, aforesaid.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 28th day of July, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece of land with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate at Sutarally or Guneshwady Row in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards and four ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 788, New No. 3364, Old Survey No. 3220, New Survey No. 1862, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 573, Street No. 56 and 58 and bounded as follows: On the East by the property of Jeoma Verra, on the West by the property of Laloobhoy Motichund, on the South by the property of Roopjee Mody, and on the South by a public passage. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of September 1898, Lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	Rs.
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by DR. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	"	9,000 000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,660,000

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Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible rumning sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
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There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 9
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 15 3

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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Immediate Settlement of Claims,
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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

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T. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Karrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawalpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47½, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	530	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	108
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE.				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	44
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. &W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld...	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	570
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,800
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	620
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	450
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	800
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	980
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Ipdo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	205
Jowraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	848	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,50	,000	dvd Rs.30	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Manukjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,425
Mahalakshmee..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1,575
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	370
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	250
queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,075
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	250
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vonishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	560
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs1	250
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	260	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Colaba	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg....	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Hugoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	355xd
Khangaum ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	240	450	450	Rs 40	48
Mahimsapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Morvi Mills	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	367 1-2
Munmar M	100	250	a	15	220
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
New Indian ...	4,00	125	125	dvd 16½	171 1-4
Prince of Wales.	150	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7-	0	370
Sassoon.....	900	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sud	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	-	000		d d 65	1,07 5
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Bahhani Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	129xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,6 0
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co, Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	8	270
Treacher & Co...	3,000	500	500	60	1,010xd
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	..	150
Telephone Co....	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	-	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry. .	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	370
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	-	350	...	4 pr. ct.	34

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 7-31m., 5-40a. Low water, 1-3a.

Master Flour and Spice Mills, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match against the Shropshires this evening to commence at 5.30. Full Back, Gray; 2 backs, Fischer, Thornton, Vines, Skene, ½ backs, Williamson, Scott, Forwards; Moore, Edie, Hart, Murray, Huddleston, Turner, Wood, and Brackenbury.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Gunoo Ghashiram, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the Police, that his servant, Nagoo, who had been in his employ for one day only absconded with a silver watch, valued at Rs. 15, a gold chain and some silver studs, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 115. Search is being made for the servant.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. J. E. Neal, residing in part of a bungalow at Nesbit Lane, reported to the Police on Tuesday evening that sometime between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7-30 p.m., that day, fourteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each were stolen from a deck drawer, the lock of which was forced open.

REPORTED THEFT AT THAKOREDWAR ROAD.—Burjorji Edulji Parsee, residing at Thakoredwar Road, has reported to the Police, that some time during Monday night, some one entered his place and made off with his waistcoat, which had been hanging on a peg near his bed and which contained one currency note for Rs. 100, one gold hunter Keyless watch with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 50 and gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 75.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of July last, 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners; while 4 horses and 29 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month, 381 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 29 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 29 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

FATAL JUVENILE PLAY.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Sonapore Burning ground by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Sakalal Pareshwar, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen years, residing with his brother in the premises of the Chunda Ramji's Press at Lower Colaba. At 1 p.m. on the 31st ultimo while the labourers employed in the Press had knocked off work for their meal, deceased came up and began playing with a quantity of hemp and the kanta, (a machine used in cleaning hemp) and while doing so his hands struck against the points of the "kanta," sustaining a bleeding wound on the first finger of his left hand. The wounded finger was bandaged and the lad was doing well up to Monday last, when lock-jaw set in, and he was unable to swallow his food. He grew worse and died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the Jury.

BANDORA CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The half yearly general meeting of the members of the above Association was held in the Association Hall on last Sunday. The President Mr. B. V. Gomes, in the chair. The Honorary Secretary Mr. J. P. De Mello, opened the proceedings and read the minutes of the managing committee during the six months. The statements of account for the half year made up by the auditor, Mr. Frank De Silva, was also read. After transacting other business the meeting desolved with the usual vote of thanks:—The Managing Committee begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the Association from Sir George Cotton, Messrs. H. S. Dikshit, D. G. Bhai Jevanji, W. M. Phipps, a former resident of Bandora, D. Gostling, Well Wishers, Temulji Pestonji Setna, Suryajee S. Mahatnye, J. B. Gomes, L. M. Valladares, H. C. Mody, A. J. B., C. R., D. C. Setna, Mahamud Gangu, B. Pitale, Dr. A. P. Dias, and P. J. D'Almeida, amounting in all to Rs. 66. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 84, Total Rs. 150.

CRUSHED BETWEEN RAILWAY WAGGONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kesoo Esoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Oomercarry. On Monday last deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged in unloading railway waggons and hand-shunting them at Mallet Bunder. After the work of unloading them had finished, deceased and three others were shunting two waggons on the coal siding, where there were some other waggons standing, while two other waggons were being shunted behind them. The waggons shunted by deceased and his co-workers collided against the waggons standing on the coal siding and then bounced back, and as deceased was attempting to escape them, he was jammed between the buffers of his waggon and those behind him. When rescued he was unconscious and speechless, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER AT POONA.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Peeroo, a Mussulmani aged twenty-two years, a cartdriver, residing with his father, who is a government pensioner, at Poona. On Saturday last deceased was loading his cart with bags of grain at the Poona Railway station and as he was removing the bags from the shed to carry them to his cart, a number of bags gave way from a tier and fell on him fracturing his left leg. The father removed him home and thence conveyed him to the Sassoon Hospital where the doctor wanted to amputate the injured leg, but he refused to have it done and took deceased home again. The next day deceased was brought down to Bombay and taken to a Parsee bone setter, who put up the fracture and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The father accordingly removed him to the hospital, where the injured leg was amputated just above the knee joint but deceased showed no signs of improvement and died on Tuesday the day after his admission. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to gangrene following the injury to the leg. The jury returned Averdict of accidental death accordingly.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS WITH SHARES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D.D. Davur, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, appeared to prosecute Narandas Ratansi on a charge of forgery. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, who defended the accused, applied for an adjournment and an order to release his client on bail. Mr. Davur did not object to an adjournment, but opposed the application for bail, Mr. DeQuadros said that Mr. Davur had waived the objection in a similar charge laid by his (Mr. Davur's) client, Hansraj Dhanamand Kowerji, who was the complainant in the present case. It would not be consistent to press it in the present case. After some discussion the magistrate admitted the accused to bail, himself in Rs. 5000 and one surety in the same amount, and adjourned the case to a fortnight. The complainant Hansraj stated in h is information that he was a muccadam and was the eldest son of Parmanand Cooverji, who died on 18th December 1897. He had applied for letters of administration of the property of the deceased, to which a caveat was entered by Motibbun, his stepmother who, how ever, died on 10th June last. Motibabu entered into a conspiracy with the following persons to deprive him of his father's property:—Doyal Khimji, his father's confidential mehta; Parmanand Liladhar, a broker; Thakarsi Haridas, his father cousin; Narandas Ratansi, her brother; Narandas Muiji, her uncle; and one Dharamsi Muiji. The share transfers and securities to which his father's signatures were forged, and which were subsequently sold or transferred by the accused were:—5 shares in the New Berar Company; 1 share in the Albert Press Company; a deposit in the National Bank of Rs. 4,000; Government paper valued at Rs. 14,500., 5 depentures of the Standard Mills Company valued at Rs. 5,000; a number of ornaments—The whole property being worth more than Rs. 50,000. As Thakarsi Haridas had been pardoned by the court in the other case and made a witness in this case, no process was applied for against him, but warrants were applied for against the remaining five, on charges of forging valuable securities and using them as genuine. Thakarsi, the two Narandas, and Dharamsi were already under trial on a charge of forging signatures to four share transfers of the Mofussil Company.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th August, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·738
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind	WSW. W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" ..... miles	265
Fall of Rain	0·48
Total fall during month	1·41
year	49·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th August..	0·12

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE BY RIOTERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. SALI A BAJI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in July last, convicted the accused of murder; of rioting armed with a deadly weapon; and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant to deter him from his duty; and sentenced him to death for the first offence. In the event of the sentence of death not being confirmed by the High Court, the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for the second offence; and for seven years for the last offence Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case Runchor Vira and ten others, including the appellant Salia Baji, were placed before the Sessions Judge, Runchor Vira charged with conspiring to wage war against the Queen, or to overawe the Government by criminal force, or show of criminal force, and with attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government, and all the eleven persons, including the appellant, were charged with rioting, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant to deter him from his duty, and with murder. The story told by the prosecution was as follows. In December last, a large number of persons collected in a field where Runchor Vira had erected a "mandwa" and where he held out hopes to them that an idol would come there and that a tank would form spontaneously on the ground. Runchor wrote some letters, or rather got them written, which he sent to the surrounding villages, in which he stated among other things, that the British Government would come to an end, and that in future the assessment should not be paid to Government, but to himself. On the 9th January, Runchor went in procession with others into the village of Chakiashi, and there made the same statements as were contained in the letters. The mukhi reported the matter to the mamlatdar, who went on the 12th January with the inspector of police and the chief constable and some policemen to Chakiashi, and on to the field in which the mandwa of Runchor was situated. There were in the field about 150 Dharalas, and on the arrival of the police, a drum was beaten, and a trumpet was blown, and many other Dharalas assembled, so that the numbers amounted altogether to about 500 men. These assumed a threatening aspect, and many of them being armed with deadly weapons, they were ordered by the police inspector to disperse, but they refused to do so. Presently a drum was sounded, and the mob attacked the police, who fled on them. The police were, however, driven back, and one policeman was killed, while several more were injured, one so severely that he eventually died. The police then returned to the village, and subsequently the eleven persons before the court, including the appellant, were arrested. The Sessions Judge convicted Runchor Vira of the offences except that of murder and sentenced him to nine years' rigorous imprisonment; the other persons being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for the minor offences, except one who was acquitted and discharged. The accused Salia Baji alone was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death as above mentioned.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said: If we were bound by the finding of the Sessions Judge on his 13th issue it would be difficult for us to maintain the conviction of murder, because in order to do so it would be necessary for us to hold it proved that the death of the constable was actually caused by the accused. The Sessions Judge records a finding to that effect, but passages in his judgment are hardly consonant therewith. In fact the evidence does not say more is proved than that this accused was actually concerned in the murder of the deceased; that he was, in fact, the person who made the first attack on him, and that he wilfully attacked a constable who was only doing his duty and was one of the principal causes of his death. The evidence of the three main witnesses is that the accused struck the deceased a blow on the head with a dharia, which knocked him down; that the deceased after this got up and ran away and was then attacked by other persons. The accused would, therefore, if the finding on the 13-issue be correct, be responsible only for the blow that he struck. This blow has not been identified by any of the witnesses, and even if we assume (which we have no right to do) that it was one of those found at the "post mortem" examination upon the head of the deceased, the examination of the medical witness has been so imperfect that we should be unable to say that it was one of the fatal wounds. We are of opinion, however, that the finding on the 13th issue ought to have been in the affirmative. We think there can be no doubt that the murder of the deceased was committed by a member of the unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly and was such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, for otherwise what was the reason that the men assembled at the sound of the drum and the trumpet armed with swords, billhooks, bows and arrows and proceeded to use these weapons in attacking the police, two of whom were killed and four wounded. Had some of them not been armed and fired on the rioters probably few would have escaped with their lives. We come to the conclusion, that the accused was rightly been convicted of murder not because it is proved that he actually himself caused the death of the deceased, but because the deceased was murdered by members of the unlawful assembly of which at the time the accused was a member, and, therefore, guilty of the murder by virtue of the provisions of Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code.

We sentence the accused to transportation for life.

A JOINT SESSIONS JUDGE DISCLAIMS HIS OWN AUTHORITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAGAS ASMAL ADAM AND OTHERS.

The Government of Bombay, in a petition to the High Court, stated that Mr. Lord, the Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, after commencing the trial of the accused, expressed his belief that he had no jurisdiction as judge of a Sessions Court to proceed with the said trial, and after argument, passed an order on the 11th July 1898, that his proceedings in the case, so far as they had gone, were ultra vires, and that the accused should apply to the Sessions Judge himself for their trial before him.

The Government Pleader, who appeared in support of the petition, stated it was wrong to hold that, as the appointment of "Joint Sessions Judge" finds no recognition in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, a judge holding office under that designation ceases to have jurisdiction from the 1st July 1898, unless he is appointed an "Additional Sessions Judge" and his appointment notified in the Government Gazette." It was requested that an authoritative decision be given at an early date on the point raised by Mr. Lord, and the deadlock by which cases committed by the local magistrates had yet remained undisposed of, be thus removed.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application for revision, said: In the matter of this reference, Mr. Lord has refused jurisdiction on the ground that although he was a Joint Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 the jurisdiction of an additional Sessions Judge is not continued to or conferred upon him by the Code of 1898 which has just come into force, in the hearing of the reference the Crown only has been represented. It appears that Mr. Lord was appointed Joint Sessions Judge under Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, on the 26th May 1898, (See Notification published at "Government Gazette" 1898, page 477.) Section 3 (2) of the Code of 1898 provides that the expression Joint Sessions Judge in Section 9 of the Code of 1882 shall mean Additional Sessions Judge. Section 2 (2) of the same code provides that all notifications published and appointments made under the Code of 1882 shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Code. The appointment

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

THERE was no change yesterday in the price of Consols in London, 110 11-16 being still quoted. French Rentes remained at 103 1-2; Paris Exchange on London at 25·23 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2; and Rupee Securities at £62 7-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher in value at 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent dearer, at 59 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,630,000 quarters, compared with 1,780,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., August and September shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market steady; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 1-4s per 416 lbs., August and September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., August and September shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1-32d. in price yesterday in the Liverpool Cotton Market, to 3 1-2d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged, as were also American Arrivals. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures 4 points, at 5·90 cents; and December 3 points, at 6·02 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In our local Cotton market a small business has passed to-day, and prices for forward deliveries are Re. 1 per candy higher. No purchases are reported on account of shippers; but the mills bought 1,150 bales in all, of which 300 bales were Wadhwan, at Rs 139 to Rs. 142 per candy; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 137; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 136; 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 139; 250 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 146; 200 Burhanpore, at Rs. 140; 100 Poolgaum, at Rs. 141.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,034 bales.
Wheat	1,539 cwts.
Linseed	2,342 "
Rapeseed	5,488 "
Castorseed	1,741 "
Rice	1,337 "

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on but a small scale, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Francs .....1·88	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm in tone at 95¼ for 3½ per Cents., for Cash, and 95 3-16 for the Settlement, with 88 for Threes.

SHARES.—Connaught Mills are Rs. 20 higher; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; David and Western India, are Rs. 15 lower; Madras United, Rs. 50; and Oriental, Rs. 5. Mofussil Press have declined Rs. 2½.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For Judgment.

217-7349-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Dhuramsey Soonderdas and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy M M Sacklatwala
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
257-93—Maganlal and R—Manockchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri
652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Causes.
137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.
208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
Testamentary Suits.
13 95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
243—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Kuttonji and others vs Ramdas Tnackersey and others—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes.
273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D
630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Pardiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

Before the Hon Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
415-96—Matubai and J—Pranlal Lulcobhai vs Mahomed Cassum bin Mahomed Mitri—Little and Co
234-98—Matubai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ujamshi Velshi and another.
241-98—Hiralal M and M—Hargowan Luckminarayen and another vs Tansukhrai Udheram and another
242-93—Hiralal M and M—Hargowan Luckminarayen and another vs Motilal Chotalal and others
For investigation of Pauperism.
18-98—In person—Floora Issaac Abraham Ezra vs Issac Abraham Ezra.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
247-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C C Brien—Smetham B and Noble.
123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pisi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M.
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chinnajee Doongra Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S
320-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co
Defended New Long Causes.
202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishavday—Captain and V
208-93—Wadia and G—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff
Postponed Long Causes
24-97—Hiralal M and M—Assoo Wagjee vs Heeravoohoo and others—Crawford B and Co
150-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	750	700	...	1,450
Total for 3 weeks ...	1,150	900	..	2,050
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	117	1	448
Per mile of Ry do.	19	7	..	26
Total to corresponding date do.	1,153	562	5	1,720

Increase for the week .....Rs. 152
Ditto to date ..... " 330

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1898, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	70	102	2	174
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,84,000	5,15,000	9,000	8,08,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	91,837	1,36,874	2,933	2,51,644
Per mile of Ry. do.	55	93	2	150
Total to corresponding date do.	3,55,877	6,97,147	23,732	10,76,756

Increase for the week .....Rs. 40,356
Ditto to date ..... " 23,244

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEPPER—July 30, at the Priory, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant H A Lawless Hepper, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
KERIN—August 3, at Neemuch, Central India, William Henry, dearly loved child of Surgeon Major M W Kerin, Army Medical Staff, aged 9 months and 20 days.
MOLLOY—August 5, at 10-11, Esplanade Row, E, Calcutta, the wife of P J Molloy, of a son
RODOCANACHI—August 7, the wife of J M Rodocanachi, of a son.

DEATHS.

HART—August 6, at Madras, after a long illness borne with Christian fortitude, Robert Mortimer, fourth son of the late Mr James Hart, aged 18 years and 3 months.
HARWOOD—August 1, at Meerut, Robbie, the dearly beloved son of Sergeant and Louie Harwood, C Battery, R H A, from convulsions, aged 10½ months.
SCOTT—August 6, Accidentally drowned, at Maijan, Dibrugarh, Assam, Duncan Fraser Scott.
WOGAN BROWNE—August 5, at Neemuch, C I, of remittent fever, Mary, the beloved child of Captain Wogan Browne, 3rd Q O Bombay Cavalry, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

THE House of Lords having given way on the all important "conscience clause" in the Vaccination Bill, free trade in small pox will be legalised in England from the day the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. What that means we may partly infer from the experience of Gloucester and Leicester, where an intelligent public refused to be convinced and made the old vaccination law a dead letter. For a time all went well, then there was a case or two of small pox; the infection spread like wild fire among the unprotected children who had been left unvaccinated. The adults many of whom had in their infancy undergone the process resisted the contagion better than their helpless offspring. It is a well established fact that small pox kills seventy-five per cent. of the unvaccinated who are attacked; of the vaccinated who in rare cases are attacked, the mortality is five per cent. In Gloucester the doctors and nurses in the small pox hospitals who have been vaccinated rarely got the disease and when they did, it was in a very mild form. When not protected by vaccination they take the disease readily and it is generally fatal. Educated opinion on the Continent is as strongly in favour of vaccination as educated opinion in England, and no timidity on the part of the uneducated dupes of fanatical faddists is allowed to endanger the safety of the community at large. In Germany every child is vaccinated; even school boy on attaining the age of twelve is revaccinated; every adult male on entering the army a few years later is again vaccinated. In reply to a query as to what would be done if a recruit pleaded a conscientious objection to being vaccinated for the third time, the answer was, "He would be held down on a bench and vaccinated by the surgeon, there and then." In France before the war of 1870, vaccination was not at all so general or so thorough as in Germany. An epidemic of small pox broke out in the French army and the prisoners incarcerated in Germany in Mainz, Magdebourg and elsewhere, suffered fearfully from the scourge, and the mortality was appalling. The German troops enjoyed almost complete immunity from the disease even in close proximity to where it was raging amongst the French. In Scotland and in Ireland there is no agitation against vaccination; the respective populations recognise its value and welcome its application. In England mischievous agitators are now in a fair way to accomplish for the public at large what their analogues have succeeded in doing for English soldiers in Indian cantonments—delivering them a helpless prey to foul disease. The conscience clause will effectually abolish compulsory vaccination. The unintelligence and apathy of the general public in matters sanitary will be utilised by the anti-vaccinationists to swell the number of their disciples. The lazy and the indifferent will be told that all they have to do to avoid the trouble of having their children vaccinated will be to plead a conscientious objection and the magistrates will not fine them or send them to prison.

The Government cannot escape responsibility for what has happened. With an unexampled majority in the House of Commons they have meekly allowed their hands to be forced by a small and noisy minority who have found means to intimidate some of their supporters. The Vaccination Bill they introduced into the House retained the compulsory clause in the old Act but prohibited repeated prosecutions for the same offence. The Government refused to go further than this, on the express ground that vaccination is necessary to protect the public from epidemics of small-pox. But the Reading by-election was pending, and the anti-vaccinators were busy in the constituencies. The Conservative candidate, Mr. Kevser, seeking to profit by the refusal of the Liberal candidates to pledge himself against compulsory education issued placards "Vote for Keyser and No Compulsion." The *Overland Mail* while blaming the Government holds that it has "no option" when confronted with party exigencies. "In many constituencies, especially at a by-election when the faddists get their innings, this minority, appealing to the prejudices and fears of a class amongst whom scientific demonstration carries no conviction, is often sufficient to turn the scale to one side or the other, by subordinating all other issues to that of their particular fad. Hence the ignominious spectacle of candidates meekly sacrificing their convictions to personal or party victory, and of a leading statesman giving way on a matter of vital importance to the public health and well-being in order to save a seat to his party. It was known that the Reading election would be influenced by the result. The rising of so many members to oppose compulsion seemed to indicate that the Government might be beaten on a division. The Conservative leader felt that he had no option. He let the House and the agitators have their way, and the country has now to face the prospect of perhaps one of the most terrible experiments in *laissez faire* which has ever been made in the teeth, science and of experience; and this in opposition to the convictions of an overwhelming majority of the people." Mr. Balfour at the last moment threw over Mr. Chaplin, who had stated that the Government would not abandon the element of compulsion.

The leader of the House accepted the principle of the proposed amendment, which he put in this form :—"No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Act of 1867, if he satisfies the Court that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and that the failure to have the child vaccinated has been and is due solely to such conscientious belief on his part." There will be a subsection: "Proceedings under the said Section 31 shall be taken only once in respect of the same child, and not until such child shall have attained the age of four years." Then at the end of Clause 10 these words will be added, "The Bill shall remain in force until January 1, 1904." The real meaning of this last provision is that the Government foresee the consequences of "free trade in small-pox;" and therefore limit the duration of the experiment to five years—when possibly another Government equally weak kneed may be in office. The House of Lords rightly rejected the amendment accepted by the Leader of the House when he knew that the Reading election might be influenced by the concessions; which it so happened was not the case. Mr. Keyser and No Compulsion were rightly defeated at the poll. But the Upper House is never obdurate in such cases, justifying Lord Rosebery's Government that it effaces itself when the Conservatives are in office. All England will be for five years to come even as was Gloucester while preparing for itself the conditions under which small-pox should kill its unvaccinated children in hecatombs. In Bombay vaccination is compulsory, with the result that epidemics amongst people who come into the city from without do not spread and are early stamped out. In the districts where small-pox which used to carry off half the population, disfiguring or blinding the rest, is now met by the prompt vaccination of the villagers, and the visitation ceases before it has done its worst. Yet the House of Commons—and the House of Lords—fearing the clamour of a small minority of faddists, withhold the protection which the people of England have hitherto enjoyed, and which the population of Bombay happily still enjoy. The Emperor William had certainly some reason for remarking that a ship is safer in the hands of a Captain than it would be under a deputation of the crew.

THAT some days past there has been a slight but a distinct increase in the number of plague cases in Bombay that requires to be closely watched. Happily so far there has been no such rise in the total mortality as that which heralded the recrudescence of plague at the same period last year. The mortality at present is a third less, and though the recorded attacks and mortality are more numerous there is every reason to believe that the actual mortality from that cause is now considerably less than in August 1897. At that time concealment of plague cases had become common and the machinery for detecting them caused so much apprehension that it failed in its purpose. But the necessity for vigilance at present is none the less on that account. Mandvie has again been attacked, the area of infection extending into some of the most populous parts of the Native Town. Yesterday dead rats were found in compounds in Warden Road Mahaluxmee, sure precursors of evil. It is well known that plague has for some time past been more or less rife in places at no great distance from Bombay such as Tannah, Kalyan, Danda, Bandora, and further afield as at Broach. Some cases have occurred at Poona. When this occurs it is inevitable that people will seek refuge from infection in Bombay. A week or two since it was found necessary to request some sixty persons who had fled from a neighbouring fishing village where plague had broken out into the Native Town, to leave the chawls in which they had found lodging. The road inspection of persons coming into the City over the Bandora and Coorla Causeways has been prudently strengthened. It is disquieting to hear that the inspection of passengers at Bandora of persons ariving in Bombay by the B.B. and C.I. Railway has been discontinued. That is a step clearly in the wrong direction in the present juncture. It would be far wiser to extend the machinery of inspection and make it more effective. It is to be hoped that the Municipal Executive will at once take measures to increase agency available for bringing inoculation within the reach of the occupants of every chawl in the Native Town in which a plague case occurs. There is always a disposition to submit to inoculation when the reality of the danger from an outbreak of plague is present to the minds of those living in the building where it has occurred. For this duty medical men might be advantageously employed. When the recrudescences if such there is to be, has assumed considerable dimensions it will be difficult to overtake it. While the cases are limited to twelve or fifteen per diem the task is within manageable compass, and a considerable proportion of the community can be protected by the prophylactic treatment before the disease becomes epidemic. We hear that excellent results have been attained in Hubli by the inoculation of some 35,000 out of a population of over 47,000. The plague cases averaging twenty or thirty per diem principally occur amongst the non-inoculated twelve or fourteen thousand. The difference in the mortality from plague amongst the inoculated and the uninoculated under treatment is now seventy per cent. The inoculations at Hubli were spread over a period of about three months. Dr. Leumann, the Medical Officer in charge, has worked energetically but it has been found impossible with the means available to give to the whole of the population of Hubli the measure of comparative immunity which inoculation undoubtedly confers. The example of what has been accomplished in Hubli, as well as in Damaun and many other places, ought to encourage the Municipal authorities in Bombay to redouble their efforts in this direction before the threatened recrudescence of plague is upon us.

THE absence of really skilled labour, and the coarseness of cotton grown in India, are the principal reasons why the spinning of fine counts of yarns is making so little progress in this country. But when once high classes of yarn are spun, the process of weaving does not present great difficulties, even when the labour supply is not very skilled. At a time when it is generally realised that the mill industry is undergoing a period of transition, in consequence of Far Eastern competition, a few of the millowners are looking to this difference between spinning and weaving as affording a means of at least one method of adaptation of their policy to the new order of things. One large up-country mill has lately put down new machinery at the cost of several lakhs of rupees for the weaving of imported yarn of 60s and 80s counts and indents for these counts are also being sent to Manchester from one or two other mills. It is said that this completion of the process of manufacture of cotton goods of fine texture enables the mills which have made the experiment to compete at a profit with the finished product of the Manchester factories. Such experiments are worthy of notice and of imitation in Bombay, under existing circumstances. In this connection the attention of local spinners may well be directed to the steady progress of the Ahmedabad mills, and to the greater readiness of their agents to adapt their policy to the conditions of the hour than is observable in Bombay. Some 16 or 17 mills are now working in the Gujerat capital, and about ten others are in course of erection. They are much smaller than the factories of Bombay having on an average not more than about one-third of the number of spindles to be found in our big mills. But they are conducted on more business-like lines. The offices of the agents are not five or six miles away from the factories, as is the case with us, but are in close proximity to them, which obviates delays when reference have to be made to the office, and ensures the close personal supervision which in India as in other countries is generally essential to conscientious work on the part of subordinates. Rents, rates, and the cost of living being much cheaper than in Bombay, wages are also less, and the Ahmedabad mills seem destined in the course of a few years to have a virtual monopoly of the cotton goods production for Gujerat; already their competition in the markets of that Province is being felt. In this as in other new factors in the cotton industry, the moral to the Bombay spinners is obvious. The ostrich-like tendency to close their eyes to danger should be abandoned; they should face the situation and meet it by effecting economies and reducing the cost of production sufficiently to enable them to hold their own.

SEASONABLE rain and an appreciable fall in prices have reduced the number of persons in receipt of famine relief by 2,336. The diminution has been wholly in Bombay, for Madras is debited with an additional fourteen. The total in both Presidencies is now therefore 20,202. The week's season reports for Madras, show that heavy rain fell on the West Coast and in the Circars; moderate to light in the Deccan; light in the Carnatic; and scanty showers or no rain in the Central and Southern districts. The fall during the last four weeks has been very deficient in Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Nellore, and nearly throughout the Central and Southern districts. The water-supply in large rivers, however, is ample; and in wells is fair. Otherwise it is reported to be very low. Nevertheless cultivation is progressing. Standing crops are thriving, and pasture is sufficient in the Circars and on the West Coast, but elsewhere sowings have been much retarded, and the standing crops are suffering severely owing to the scantiness of the rainfall, at the same time there has been some improvement in parts of the Deccan during the week. So far as Bombay is concerned it is shown that rain fell throughout the Presidency during the week and the fall was generally good or moderate. More rain, however, is wanted in the East Deccan and in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, and Thar and Parkar. Crops are withering in one taluka of Bijapur and have been damaged by locusts in two talukas of Shikarpur and in one of Belgaum; by insects in one of Bijapur; and by excessive rain in parts of Panch-Mahals and Broach. While the sowing of early crops is progressing in ten districts, it is retarded in three for want of moisture. Transplantation continues in nine districts and preparations for late crops in two. Fodder is sufficient, except in one taluka of Karachi and in one of Upper Sind Frontier. In other parts of India rain is more or less wanted. In Bengal, for example, three districts are crying out for rain to enable them to carry out transplanting operations. In the Northern India Moradabad, Sialkot, Sholapur and Dera IsmailKhan are in need of rain. Burma reports an insufficient downpour in seven districts Parts of Assam, the Malwa Agency and of Rajputana all require more. But taking the country generally, the outlook is good and prices of food-grains and fodder show a decided tendency to fall.

THE orders of the Government of India, in the Gnr Dial Singh case will probably be published in the next *Gazette* to-day. In the meantime it is safe to say, that no stone will be left unturned to discover the real instigators of the dastardly murders of the witnesses in this case, and whatever measure of leniency might otherwise have been exercised will now give place to a stern determination to trace out the whole truth.

WE understand that the Freemasons working in the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad propose to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday, which occurs on the 24th instant, by a special meeting to be held under the auspices of Lodge Deccan (E. C.). This will be followed by a dinner at which only masons will be present. A loyal address will also be drawn up and presented to his Highness a day or two before his birthday. The cost of the dinner will be limited to H. S. Rs. 6, everything included. Intending subscribers should send their names and subscriptions to Mr. G. F. Furner, Treasurer Lodge Deccan, Chudderghat, before the 18th instant, so that their names may be entered in the address. All members of the mystic tie are cordially invited to attend.

A SINGULAR instance of a Joint Sessions Judge disclaiming his own authority to try a case which he had partly heard, has occurred at Broach. Mr. Lord, the Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, after commencing the trial of the prisoners in Imperatrix vs. Bagas Asmal Adam and others, expressed his belief that, under the new Criminal Procedure Code, he had no jurisdiction as judge of a Sessions Court to proceed with the trial; and after having the point argued before him, he passed an order, on the 11th ult., that, his proceedings in the case, so far as they had gone were "ultra vires" ; and that the Sessions Judge himself should conduct the trial. The Government of Bombay applied to the High Court for revision of Mr. Lord's decision, stating that it was wrong to hold that, as the appointment of "Joint Sessions Judge" finds no mention in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, a judge holding office under that designation ceases to have jurisdiction from the 1st July 1898, when the new code came into force, unless he is appointed an "Additional Sessions Judge" and his appointment is notified in the "Government Gazette." Government applied for an authoritative decision on the point raised by Mr. Lord at an early date, for a dead lock had occurred, and cases committed by the local magistrates had yet remained undisposed of. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade have decided that the only change made by the new code is the substitution of the name of Additional Sessions' Judge in place of Joint Sessions Judge (Section 3—2) and the consequent omission of the words Joint Sessions Judge in Sections 9, 31, and 193. This change takes away no power which Mr. Lord, as Joint Sessions Judge, possessed; and he was turned into an Additional Sessions Judge since the new Act came into force. His appointment under the old code is good as an appointment under the new Act by virtue of Section 2 (2), and his powers to enquire into cases committed to his court by the magistrates of the Broach district remain unaltered.

GENERAL MONEY, Commanding the Allahabad District, takes sixty days' privilege leave from the 15th instant: Colonel Hingston, 10th Beugal Infantry, acting in command of the district.

MR. R. NATHAN, rejoined his appointment as Under-Secretary in the Home Department yesterday (Tuesday). Mr. Bonham-Carter, who has been acting for him, proceeds Home this week on long furlough.

THE Government of India have created a new post of Inspector of Explosives, to which Captain Muspratt Williams, Superintendent of the Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, will, we believe, be appointed.

MAJOR-GENERAL EVANS, C. B., has left Bareilly for Mian Mir to take over the command of the Lahore District, but is expected to return in November next. The command of the Rohilkhand District has been assumed by Brigadier-General McCrae Price from Bangalore.

COLONEL HILL has returned to Simla after visiting the Dum-Dum Small Arms Factory in connection with his special duty on the Traffic in Arms Committee. He has now made over charge of his office as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry to Major Sturges.

OWING to the frontier operations last year it was not found possible to carry out the biennial relief of the Indian sepoys serving in British Central Africa. Lieutenant Godfrey, 26th Baluchistan Regiment, is now getting together 175 men, whom he will take out to furnish reliefs.

THE British East African Protectorate authorities have decided that 200 sepoys, instead of 300 originally sent out three years ago, will be sufficient for guarding the Mombassa-Uganda Railway. Captain Barrett, 1st Sikhs, who took out the 300 Punjab Mahomedans, will return shortly with this corps, as none of the men have re-engaged. A new corps, 200 strong, of the same class of men from the Punjab and Bombay regiments is to be raised by volunteering and sent out forthwith.

THE Railway Conference at Simla meets on Monday next. Sir Edwin Collen will probably represent the Military Department at the Conference.

ACCORDING to the contract for the new Simla-Kalka Railway, which has been executed by the Secretary of State, the line is to be finished by the 30th June 1902. The proposed Ghaziabad-Moradabad line will be commenced this year.

MR. COBBOLD has arrived at Gilgit from the Pamirs, and seems none the worse for his adventures with the Russian and Bokharan officials in the Oxus Valley.

COLONEL BABINGTON, A. A. G., will take temporary command of the Sirhind district when General Symons proceeds home on ninety days' leave this week.

THE quinquennial report on Education in India will shortly be issued. It will be written by Mr. J. S. Cotton, a well known educational authority in England.

THE orders of the Government of India in Gurdial Singh's case will be made known this week, as they have now been communtcated to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th July 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 121,644 maunds and Rs. 19,756 in the earnings.

THE formal announcement that the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of the Council of Madras in succession to the late Mr. James Grose, C. I. E., appears in the Home papers.

THE 4th Hussars, who won the Bangalore Polo Tournament last year, have not been able to maintain their ground this year. On Monday the Golconda team of Hyderabad noblemen wrested the trophy from the cavalrymen (who were the favourites) by seven goals and two subsidiaries to four goals and two subsidiaries. Elated by this achievement, the Golconda team, we understand, has decided to enter for all open polo tournaments in India. Their appearance further north will be watched with much interest.

THE trial of Arthur Mildmay Gapp at the Supreme Court, Colombo, on a charge of cheating the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which commenced on Monday last, and which excited not the slightest local interest at its commencement, concluded on Thursday under circumstances which cannot but be described as most exciting. The public interest in the fate of the accused somehow revived on Tuesday, was intensified on Wednesday, and culminated in an unmistakable display of personal interest in the verdict on Thursday evening, when after a lengthy and impassioned speech for the defence by Mr. Advocate Rudra, lasting about an hour and a half, and a two hours' summing by his Lordship, Justice Dodwell Browne, the jury after thrice retiring, brought in a verdict of "guilty" by six to three, causing no little sensation and surprise amongst the crowd in court. Judgment was deferred.

COLONEL H. D. Hutchinson's book, "The Campaign in Tirah," will be issued by Macmillan's next month, at the comparative low price of 8s. 6d. The text will be based mainly on the letters supplied to the "Times" by the author in his capacity of special correspondent. Of the 15 chapters the first will be introductory, the second will deal with the Afridis and their grievances, and the next twelve will describe the campaign itself. Chapter XV will contain "tactical lessons, concluding notes and reflections" In his preface Colonel Hutchinson, with the memory of his Simla Lecture apparently still fresh in his mind, says :—

It has not been part of my plan to make any reference to the frontier policy of the Government of India. It is a policy of which it may be said "quot homines, tot sententiæ." Nothing indeed could be more striking than the fact that on this great Imperial question men whose knowledge of the subject and experience are equal hold opinions absolutely opposed. It is, however, outside my province or my purpose to even approach the discussion which has recently attracted so much public attention. I have only in my introductory chapters, following my usual practice when I write the story of a campaign endeavoured to state so much of facts which are notorious as may enable the general reader to form his own conclusion as to the cause of the war, and what they killed each other for.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—having been asked by the Bengal Government for an expression of opinion on Sir Bradford Leslie's proposals for the formation of a company to construct a permanent bridge over the Hughli, a high level railway connecting Howrah and Sealdah, including a junction with the Port Commissioners' riverside railway and a central station in Calcutta—have replied that the Committee recognise the fact that a central railway station would be desirable from many points of views. It would be a great convenience to a large number of suburban passengers, and indirectly it would benefit the city by opening out congested areas and by making the suburbs more easily accessible and residence in them more feasible. It might also be a solution of the present difficulty in regard to a site for the terminal station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in Calcutta. At the same time many important questions are involved, such as the effects of the proposed bridge on the course of the river, the cost of the whole design, and the incidence of a terminal tax on all produce brought into Calcutta by joint lines. This tax, which appears to the Committee to be inevitable may seriously handicap the trade of the port and the Committee consider that the whole question should be referred to a committee appointed by the Government sufficiently representative to embody all the interests concerned. This opinion is shared by those members of the Chamber who have up to the present expressed their views on the matter.

A CASE of some interest to importers of labour came before the Calcutta police magistrates on Monday, when Messrs. Cook & Co., livery stable keepers, Calcutta, sought to obtain a ruling on the question of prosecuting a syce in their employ who had absconded after having entered into an agreement. He, with 29 others, was imported from Allahabad during the plague scare at Calcutta, all expenses being paid by the firm, who also advanced syces their wages. Both magistrates doubted whether the syce came under the category of "artificer or labourer," being of opinion that Act 13 of 1859 did not apply to the present case. Mr. Vithall, for Messrs. Cook & Co., confessed there was no ruling on this point since the Penal Code had come into force, but looking to the definition of the word "workman" in English and Indian law he felt certain the conduct of the accused came within Act 13 of 1859. Messrs. Cook & Co., were anxious to have a ruling on this point, and he hoped the magistrates would refer the matter to the High Court for decision. The magistrates suggested that the firm could easily consult Sir Charles Paul in the matter. Mr. Vithall, remarked that there was such strained feeling just now in Calcutta that it became a very serious matter, and a decision on the point became more necessary. An assistant in charge of Messrs. Cook & Co's branch establishment gave formal evidence. The court thereupon issued a warrant under Section 492, I. P. C. only. The issue of the case will be watched with interest by other large importers of labour.

THE Por

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO THE TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

It has transpired that Spain's reply to America accepts the conditions of peace, but raises a number of points in connection with executing the conditions.

It is impossible to say if the points raised are important till the text of the despatch reaches President McKinley to-night.

AMERICAN LOSSES AT MANILA.

In the attack made by the Spaniards on the American camp at Manila on 31st July, the Americans lost nine killed and forty-seven wounded.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

A meeting of the United States Cabinet was held, yesterday evening, at which Spain's reply to the American terms of peace was considered.

It is believed that the reply was not deemed wholly satisfactory, thus necessitating a further exchange of notes.

TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS IN MANILA.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila telegraphs that the city is in desperate extremities.

The natives are eating rats, and mice and dysentery is raging amongst the whole community.

HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES.

It is reported that the Spanish losses at Manila in the engagement of the 31st ultimo were 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

SICKNESS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent writes:—General Ames has cabled from Santiago to Washington that the United States Army is incapable of marching owing to sickness. The sick list, he says, to be equivalent to the roster of every company. "We decline" the despatch concludes, "to see brave fellows perish. If ever they are to return they must return immediately." General Toral's official despatch to Madrid is equally emphatic, 10,000 Spaniards being sick at Santiago alone, while thirteen deaths occur daily.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

The whole of the Nile expedition has now started for the front.

THE VICE-ROYALTY OF INDIA.

The rumours that Mr. Curzon will succeed Lord Elgin as Viceroy of India are persistently reiterated.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Curzon, replying to a number of questions relating to China, said that China has expressed her gratitude for the support promised by Great Britain, adding to her message that no aggression has been threatened.

He further stated that on 8th February last Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, cabled that the German Minister at Peking had opposed the concession of a trunk line to Chinkiang, on the ground that no railway ought to be constructed in the province of Shantung without an arrangement with Germany.

Great Britain protested against this opposition, both at Peking and Berlin, and Germany then replied that the facts had been misrepresented as she had only demanded that if China requires assistance in the construction of a railway through Shantung she shall first offer the work to Germans.

Germany had not claimed any exclusive privileges from China and had not attempted to exclude other nations from free competition in Shantung.

Mr. Curzon admitted that the concession referred to for a railway to Chinkiang had not been given.

Continuing his replies to questions Mr. Curzon stated that instructions to resist preferential treatment to foreign subjects in relation to trade had been sent to Sir Claude Macdonald in March and renewed, and particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were forwarded to the British Minister on 13th July.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have appointed Lord Charles Beresford to proceed to China and report on the prospects of British trade. His Lordship will start on his mission on 24th instant.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

HIS PAPERS IN ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck deposited his memoirs in the Bank of England to await posthumous publication.

The antagonism of his family towards the Kaiser is causing quite a sensation in Germany.

ENGLAND'S WHEAT STORE.

A MATTER OF PROFOUND IMPORTANCE.

The report of the Agricultural Committee on the Wheat Stores of the Nation insists on the profound importance that they should remain untouched except for actual wars and recommends the appointment of an all-round Royal Commission to conduct an exhaustive enquiry into the subject.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Alexandra Trust is obtaining a Royal Charter. The Prince of Wales is President and the other Trustees are Sir Thomas Lipton, the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Francis Jeune. The Trust proposes to supply dinners at 2d. and 4d. throughout the artisen centres of London. The scheme, it is believed, will be self-supporting. Sir Thomas Lipton says he is prepared to give £50,000 for an extension of the scheme to Scotland.

THE LATE MR. WREN.

The obituary notices of the late Mr. Wren warmly extol his patience and devotion to duty under a terribly painful disease. A fatal paralytic seizure occurred on the day of his daughter's wedding.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The marriage will shortly take place of Bishop Johnson, late of Calcutta, to the daughter of Mr. George Murray of Canterbury.

TO-MORROW'S COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

The business announced for Friday's Legislative Council, comprises the passing of the Live Stock Importation Bill and the appointment of Mr. Fuller to the Select Committees on the Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills connected with the Central Provinces.

REVISION OF MINING RULES.

The question of the revision of the present much-abused mining rules is still under the consideration of the Government of India, but orders are not likely to issue on it for some time longer.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following are the entries for the Durand Football Tournament, which closed to-day:—The Somersets, North Staffords, (2 teams), Rifle Brigade, Ninth Lancers, York and Lancaster, Simla Volunteers, Simla New Club and Black Watch, Bronze Medals are offered for the second team. The South Wales Borderers have scratched.

THE MILITARY AND FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

Sir Edwin Collen represents the Military Department on the forthcoming Railway Conference at Simla at which the question of Frontier Lines will be an important one.

THE JANDOL QUARREL.

The Khan of Nawagai has defeated Pashat Khan, but the Nawab of Dir has not moved further. The mad fakir appears not to have left Upper Swat and the probabilities of a settlement of the Jandol quarrel are increasing.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mclean who acts as head of the Telegraph Department during the absence of Mr. Reynolds on leave in Kashmir, is expected in Simla at the end of the current week to take over charge.

THE VICEROYALTY.

No authoritative information is yet available here regarding the next Viceroy. The fact, however, of Mr. Curzon, who is the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has therefore nothing to do with India, being asked about the appointment in the House Commons and his noncommittal reply coupled with a more definite rumour of his actual selection to the Viceroyalty wired to the "Morning Post" are considered in best informed circles as exceedingly significant. The rumour which has reachad Calcutta of Sir Arthur Hill being selected attracts less notice. It is no longer expected that Lord Elgin will have to remain on through the cold weather, but no definite arrangements have yet been officially made.

FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

The Field Hospital Equipment Committee is still sitting here, but their labours are now nearly complete. It is understood they will recommend a considerable reduction in the weight of hospital appliances including, the introduction of a new form of a blanket stretcher which can be carried on a mule.

MEDALS FOR THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

It is now settled that in addition to the Silver Medals to winning team in the Durand tournament, members of the second team in finals, each will receive bronze medal. The camp opens here from first September. The tournament beginning nineteenth.

COL. RUNDALL'S LECTURE AT THE U. S. INSTITUTE.

A suggestive lecture was delivered by Colonel Rundall to-day before the United Service Institute, on the exploits of the Moseley rangers, a body of irregular horse under the command of Colonel Moseley which did excellent service for the Confederate army in the American war of 1863-65, the rangers were never more than eight hundred strong but did enormous damage to the lines of communication of the invading army destroying supplies, breaking communications and thereby materially aiding the south in prolonging the struggle against superior force. Colonel Rundall suggested that something of the kind might be organized in connection with the Indian Army for similar duty under altered conditions of Warfare in the east; the Commander-in-Chief presided and at the close of the lecture Sir Edwin Collen and General Elliott addressed the meeting which was fairly large one. Sir Edwin said it was more than probable that in the British and native Cavalry of India could be found abundance of material as enterprising and capable of conducting guerilla warfare of the kind as were Moseley and his men, though the conditions in American war were to tally different from anything which could possibly occur in the east. He was strongly of opinion, however, that we had much to learn from that campaign which the genius of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson enabled them to prolong for four years against superior numbers and in which exploits of the Moseley rangers were exceedingly valuable. General Elliott, Inspector-General of Cavalry referred to the fine qualities as a Cavalry leader displayed by Moseley and showed how his tactics differed from those of others in striking and then dispersing and thus holding on to the country which was in the enemys hands as opposed to the more usual plan of making a raid with strong force and thereafter retiring in a body to once's own Zone. He pointed out, however, that Moseley's great success was due as much to the inaptitude of the enemy he had to contend with, as to his own prowess, and that his capture of General Stoughton with only 29 men to help him and his defeat with almost equally ridiculous numbers of Captain Flints two squadrons would never have taken place if Stoughton and Flint had they known their trade lesson, what he drew was the value of good intelligence and advantages, with this to help him a Cavalry leader could derive from night attacks he referred to chance, which Frenchmen perhaps from racial disability to ride perhaps from scarcity of horses, had missed in the war of 1870, of cutting long German lines, communication in a similar manner and wound up with admission of great possibilities open to right men and right leaders in similar direction where campaigns in which Indian army is likely to be engaged were concerned.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

POONA, AUG. 10.

There were 46 new plague cases and 46 deaths at Hubli on the 6th, and 46 cases and 38 deaths on the 7th. In Bhore District 9 cases and 11 deaths were recorded yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 9.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 10.

The Austrian Lloy's Maria Valerie, from Japan, left here this evening for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16.

THE Municipality of Paris has received from M. Reverday a bequest of £60 a year, which sum is to be used to reward "such persons as by assiduous, honest, and intelligent labour had striven to give their children an education suited to their social position and the habits of order and piety necessary in all stations in life."

CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* THE PARSEES.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE morning was cloudy and gave promise of rain when the Presidency took the field at 11 o'clock, but half an hour later the sun came out and it was unpleasantly warm. The cricket though good was of a very slow order. The wicket was helping the bowlers a lot, and both Patel and Daruwalla whose stand occupied the best part of 2 hours, were in difficulties more than once, Kanga's downfall from Raikes' first ball was a nasty blow to the Parsees, and Daruwalla and Patel deserve every credit for stopping what gave promise of being a rot. Gazdar too showed great form and his 23 was a most valuable contribution. At one time it looked as if the Presidency would fail to get their opponents out before tiffin, but they accomplished the feat just as the bell rang. The Parsees followed on and were all out by 4-30 for the small total of 94, the Presidency thus winning by an innings and 16 runs. Throughout the match the fielding of the Presidency with the exception of Carnegy was without reproach. He is usually a very safe and smart man, but he dropped to very easy catches in this match, either of which might have been the cause of the Presidency having to go in a second time. Douglas was perhaps the most conspicuous of the Englishmen in the field and both the catches which he made were real hot ones. The Parsees, were slack during the first part of the Presidency innings but when they had got rid of Jardine and Greig they pulled themselves together and were just as good as of yore. There was an enormous crowd present on both days, and the Presidency team were loudly applanded by Europeans and natives alike on leaving the field.

Punctually at 11 o'clock the not outs Kanga and Daruwalla went to the wickets to face the bowling of Raikes (Gymkhana end) and Sinclair. The fast bowler sent down a maiden to Daruwalla, and then Raikes with his first ball disturbed Kanga's wicket. (44-5-10.) Patel took his place and smote Raikes for a single. Three maidens followed and then Daruwalla put the fast bowler away for a couple, and Patel snicked a single. Raikes' next over produced one, bringing up 50 after 20 minutes play. Two overs later, Patel gave a hard chance at the wicket off the slow bowler which was not accepted, and he scored a couple. A single off Sinclair by Daruwalla brought for Patel opposite Raikes once more and he scored 2 off the third ball of the over. Daruwalla gave a hard chance in the slips off Sinclair's next over, but was let off and was very nearly run out shortly afterwards. Cricket was very slow and the batsmen appeared to be getting set and Newnham took the ball from Sinclair. The score rose gradually by means of singles to 60 and then Patel enlivened things by cutting Raikes for 2. The state of the game may be judged by the fact that it had taken the batsmen just an hour to compile 16 runs. Greig was now given a turn with the ball in place of Raikes. No change, however, took place in the game and the single followed single until 70 was reached. At last Daruwalla got on to one from Newnham and drove him to the boundary, scoring the first 4 of the day. Two overs later he put the fast bowler for a couple to leg. Jardine was now put on in place of Newnham and sent down a maiden to Daruwalla, and the next over clean bowled that batsman. The stand between him and Patel was a most useful one, for the Parsees both played excellent cricket though slow. He had made 27, 6 of which he had put to his credit on Tuesday night. Billimoria joined Patel and broke his duck with a single off Jardine. The game assumed a somewhat livelier form now and a single by Patel and a triplet by Billimoria brought up 80. Jardine's next over was productive of a single and then Raikes went on once more in place of Greig. Billimoria smacked the new bowler for a single and scored a like number off Jardine's next over, thus bringing himself opposite to Raikes. He jumped out to the slow bowler's first ball and drove him to the off boundary for 4. The second ball he pulled round to leg, but unfortunately for him one of the best men in the field in the shape of Douglas was there to receive it and Billimoria had to go. (89-7-9.) Gazdar filled the vacancy and scored a single off Jardine through a bit of careless fielding on the part of Sinclair. Patel put the same bowler through the slips for 3. Sinclair relieved Jardine after this and should have got a wicket, Gazdar putting him up to Carnegy at cover, who, however, missed him. He showed his appreciation by putting the fast bowler to the leg boundary for 4 twice in the next over and bring the century up on the board just after 1 o'clock. This caused Newnham to go on in place of Sinclair. Maiden followed maiden, and a confident appeal from Newnham against Patel for a catch at the wicket was given in the batsman's favour. He was not so fortunate in Raikes' next over as he was given l. b. w. from that bowler's first ball. He had played a great innings for his side and had been at the wickets for nearly two hours for his 12 runs, (108-8-12.) Mehta followed and hit the first ball for 3, bringing up 110. He did'nt trouble the bowlers long however, and from Newnham's last ball he was caught by Sinclair at mid off. (112-9-12.) Writer was the last man and banged Raikes for 2, a risky stroke, but as it turned out safe Gazdar put Newnham through the slips next over, and Writer by another lucky stroke scored a single off Raikes, and the next ball Gazdar snicked him for 3, bringing up 120. The next ball, however, Writer put up in the slips to Newnham and the innings closed for 120, just 110 runs behind the Presidency score. As Writer was caught the bell rang for tiffin and play was stopped for the morning.

Punctually at 2-30 the Parsees started their second innings with Mistry and Gazdar to the bowling of Newnham and Raikes. Mistry opened the score with a couple off the former bowler which followed up with a single. A single by the same batsman of Raikes brought Gazdar opposite the slow bowler and he clean bowled him with his third ball. (4-1-0.) Patel took his place and scored a single to leg off the slow bowler, but his life was short 5 as in Newnham's next over he was well taken by Greig in the slips (5-2-1.) Gagrat filled the vacancy and opened his score with a four to leg off Raikes, which he followed up with a cut for a single off the same bowler bringing up 10 on the board. His life was cut short in the next over by a very fine catch in the slips by Douglas off Newnham (11-3-5). Billimoria joined Mistry, and put Newnham away for a couple and then a single, and Mistry banged the same bowler for 4. A maiden from Raikes followed and then Newnham clean bowled Mistry. (18-4-0.) Daruwalla now joined Billimoria and a couple of singles brought up 20. Daruwalla smote Newham to the leg boundary for 4. A few overs later Billimoria stepped out to one from Raikes and was smartly stumped by Sprott (26-5-5.) Bapasola was the next man, but was splendidly caught in the slips by Newnham off Raikes before he could score. (26-6 0.) Kanga took his place and immediately gave a chance to Carnegy which that fielder dropped in the most noble fashion. A couple off Newnham by Daruwalla, and then a maiden followed from Raikes, and another from Newnham. Kanga scored a couple off Raikes next over, bringing up 30. Daruwalla banged Newnhams first ball for 4 and snicked a single off the second. The score gradually rose to 40 and then sinclair relieved Raikes at the Gymkhana end. His third ball was put up at point by Kanga, but was missed. The chance was a hard one but possible. Slow cricket followed for several overs, till Daruwalla enlivened things by driving Newnham to the ropes for 4. Jardine was given a trial in his place. But it rested with Sinclair to effect the separation which he did by getting Kanga caught in the slips by Newnham (50-7-8). Kharas joined Dharuwalla and scored a single off Sinclair, a few singles followed and then Sprott captured Daruwalla at the wickets. The retiring batsman had played a most useful innings of 26. (58-8-2). Mehta joined Kharas and started well by driving Jardine for and bringing 60 up. Kharas following his example cut Sinclair finely for 3 and Mehta treated the fast bowler in the same manner for a couple. Sinclair has his revenge next ball by getting the Parsee bowler l b w (60-9-4.) Writer, the last man, and scored a lucky one off Sinclair. He then hit Jardine to leg for 3, and treated Sinclair in the same manner next over bringing 70 on the board. A couple off Jardine next over and a single, brought on Raikes in place of Sinclair and Newnham in place of Jardine Kharas put the fast bowler away for 3 and Writer smote him for a single bringing up 80. By a lucky snick Kharas scored another couple before the over ended. A three off Raikes by Writer and a couple by Kharas off the same bowler brought up 90. The batsmen were doing all they knew to save the single innings, and as the Presidency fielding was getting distinctly slack, it looked as if, with luck, they might do it. A heavy shower caused an interruption, and on resuming, Greig took the ball from Newnham and won the match for the Presidency by removing Writer's leg stump. The Presidency won a great match by an innings and 16 runs, thus putting seven wins to their credit against the Parsees five.

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Mr Jardine, c Gagrat, b Mistry	82
Capt Greig, b Mistry	51
Capt Douglas, b Writer	12
Mr Bond, c Kanga, b Billimoria	41
Capt Newnham, run out	8
Col-Sergt Bland, c Bapasola, b Mehta	0
Capt Carnegy, b Mistry	6
Mr Sprott, c Kanga, b Mistry	3
Mr Pocock, c Kanga, b Writer	9
Mr Raikes, not out	9
Mr Sinclair, b writer	0
Extras	10
Total	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
A Mehta	20·1	5	63	1
D Writer	20	7	39	3
K Mistry	28	11	44	4
N Bapasola	6	1	21	0
B Gagrat	4	0	15	0
B Billimoria	17	2	38	1

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr K Kharas, b Sinclair	6	not out	47
Mr K M Mistry, c Greig, b Sinclair	13	b Newnham	9
Mr D Kanga, b Raikes	10	c Newnham, b Sinclair	8
Mr D Gagrat, c Jardine, b Sinclair	4	c Douglas, b Newnham	5
Mr N Bapasola, l-b-w, b Raikes	1	c Newnham, b Raikes	0
Mr C Daruwalla, b Jardine	27	c Sprott, b Jardine	26
Mr C Patel, l-b-w, b Raikes	12	c Greig, b Newnham	1
Mr B Billimoria, c Douglas, b Raikes	9	st Sprott, b Raikes	5
Mr E Gazdar, not out	23	b Raikes	0
Mr A Mehta, c Sinclair, b Newnham	3	l-b-w, b Sinclair	4
Mr D Writer, c Newnham, b Raikes	3	b Greig	17
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total	120	Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Sinclair	52	10	43	3
Raikes	52·3	17	35	5
Newaham	17	10	12	1
Greig	11	6	8	0
Jardine	5	1	9	1

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY.

APRIL-JUNE 1898.

THE accounts relating to the trade and Navigation of British India for the first quarter of 1898-99, have now been issued, and show that the mercantile trade of Bombay has undergone very marked expansion as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but has not quite reached the total of 1896-97. The figures are as under:—

MERCANTILE SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	April to June 1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports	7,53,69,487	5,37,41,123	5,18,36,622
Exports India Goods	11,05,25,349	7,30,76,154	11,13,31,265
Do Foreign Goods	83,00,030	69,96,023	56,41,718
Total merchandise	19,41,94,896	13,38,10,300	16,88 09,605
ADD TRANSACTIONS IN TREASURE.			
Imports	2,46,66,638	33,19,02,597	4,42,90,330
Total Merchandise and Treasure	21,88,61,534	16,57,12,897	21,30,99,935

The particulars given in the returns respecting the share of Bombay in the various principal commodities of export and import are as follows:—

IMPORTS TO BOMBAY.	April to June. 1896.	1897.	1898.
	gals.	gals.	gals.
Liquors	280,258	380,877	372,521
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Salt	65	123	111
Sugar	18,022	21,537	14,291
Metals	25,995	21635	22,437
	value Rs	value Rs	value Rs
Machinery and Millwork	39,64,232	23,52,137	34,99,230
Mineral Oil	31,52,415	49,31,420	22,20,059
Cotton Goods	2,31,53,533	1,26,54,569	1,66,45,367
Silk Manufactures	28,89,980	15,06,752	14,93,356
Woollen do	9,55,530	7,30,758	5,48,826
Share of the Port in Import duties collected	36,48,853	35,31,158	34,12,634
EXPORTS FOR BOMBAY.	tons	tons	tons
Bombay	5,816	6,811	1,676
Rice	13,131	6,961	15,746
Wheat	268,974	12,763	1,489,748
	chests	chests	chests
Opium	5,353	5,025	2,618
	tons	tons	tons
Indigo	97	61	31
Cotton	76,174	59,007	68,885
Seeds	154,785	79,728	161,398
	value Rs	value Rs	value Rs
Cotton Goods	2,07,39,596	1,42,40,328	1,45,82,612

SHARP SKIRMISH WITH DACOITS.

THE Nasik Police under the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, writes a correspondent, attacked the notorious gang of dacoits under Chimnya Bhawani on 6th instant, some 50 miles from Nasik at a village in the Ghauts. The attack was completely successful resulting in seven dacoits being killed, three wounded and several captured. Amongst the wounded and killed are Chimnya's two Chief Lieutenants. Chimnya himself is reported to have escaped badly wounded. The casualties on the police side were two men killed and one inspector and one sepoy wounded. This success against the notorious gang who have for months past been committing atrocious crimes in the wild ghaut country of Peint, and who recently surprised a police party killing a naik and an informer, has caused quite a stir in the locality and will no doubt put a stop to similar raids in the future. The dacoits were armed with snider carbines apparently taken from the police in Dharampore and elsewhere. No less than eleven rifles (six breechloaders) fourteen swords, nine bayonets and a large quantity of ammunition have been recovered, also a considerable amount of gold and silver ornaments cash and so forth. This is one of a similar number of gangs who have beeen at work for a long time past in Nasik Thana and Nagar districts, and native states, and who have so far succeeded in evading the police. It is understood that the military who have been requisitioned for service against the dacoits in the Nasik District have now owing to the recent occurrence been countermanded.

A PATHETIC circumstance connected with the death of the late Mr. Owen, M.P., is that it occurred at Cwm-y-rhiadr, a small estate which he had purchased because it contained the farm his father had occupied. This property (the London correspondent of the "Sheffield Telegraph" writes) had only recently been acquired by Mr. Owen, and he had looked forward to spending many pleasant days there. The visit on which he met his death was the first one he made as proprietor. The funeral took place at Machynlleth. The ceremony was of a private character. Mrs. Owen and her children have been the recipient of many letters and messages of condolence from all classes in different parts of the country. The late member's eldest son is absent in Sweden, and was unable to be present at the funeral. The family requested that no wreaths should be sent, but a large number of friends, unaware of the family's desire, sent floral tributes.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE Civil Pension List is now published. Every year I make it my business to examine and to analyse this remarkable list. Very few people care about it; the papers never by any chance consider or discuss its meaning. Some years ago Mr. W. Morris Colles wrote a little book about it, which attracted interest at the time, and is now, I fear, forgotten. The meaning of the List is that a grant is made every year of £1200, out of which pensions are to be provided for persons in needy circumstances who have failed to achieve a pecuniary success, but are, at the same time, deserving, in Science, Literature, and Art. Most unfortunately a clause was inserted including "persons worthy of Her Majesty's bounty." By this clause it has become possible every year to place some persons on the list who, though no doubt worthy of help, have no business in a list intended for Science, Literature, and Art. It is often believed that the £1200 is the only amount given to this object. But this sum is given every year, so that if the average holding of the pensions is twenty years, the amount thus granted is £24,000 a year. Further, it is often asked why this or that pensioner does not resign his pension in favour of some other person not so well off; he cannot; if he resigns his pension, the money is simply absorbed by the Exchequer. Of late years a singular change has come over the list. Formerly there were men of Science, Art, and Literature in every list; these have now mostly vanished; in their place we have the widows and daughters of those who would formerly have been on the list. That means that Literature, Science, and Art are now in so much better a position than formerly, that their followers, if they have achieved any distinction at all, have also achieved a respectable income. There are, of course, a few exceptions. Poetry, for instance, can hardly be said to pay. Now let us turn to the list of the year. There are twenty recipients—eight of pensions of £25 a year, six of £50 a year, one of £75 a year, four of £100 a year, and one of £225 a year. Six pensions are given to men of letters, one to a man of science, one to a musician, ten to daughters, and two to widows of distinguished men. Five of these have been given to persons who have no right to be on the list, as being wholly unconnected with either Literature, Science, or Art. It is to be lamented that no other fund can be found for these persons, but their names have no business here at all. On the whole, this list is a distinct improvement on certain of its predecessors, in which the most shameful use was made of the grant. At the same time, these five names ought not to occur. As for the apportioning of the grants, it would be invidious to ask why one very distinguished writer gets £50 and another £225. There were probably good and sufficient reasons, if the First Lord of the Treasury would explain; so as we cannot ask him for these reasons, we will accept them in faith.

The Cry of the Children in Mr. Benjamin Waugh's report deserves to be read. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has received during the last twelvemonths 25,170 complaints. These complaints have been sent in by the public, the police, and the society's own officers. Out of all these charges nearly 1,500 were dismissed as baseless. In nearly 19,000 cases warnings were tried, generally with good effect. In 2,519 cases the society prosecuted. There were 68,000 children concerned in these complaints. In 204 cases the society stepped in too late; cruelty, violence, or neglect had killed the unhappy children. Now, my friends, this is a society which must be supported. There are no local branches of it in one-third of the United Kingdom. Here is an opportunity for doing something practical. Find out if there is any branch in your town. If there is none, start one. Do not restrict your committee to gentlefolk; enlist respectable people of all classes—so you will have eyes like Argus, and as you remember, he had a hundred. With these eyes you will be able to look into every court and every home. Then you must get the police on your side, which will not be difficult, and you will have to engage an officer who must be watchful and wary, but not meddlesome. It is not an expensive society; you can start a branch with a very few members. And, meantime, think of the numbers—68,000 children cruelly treated in one year—68,000! Do you know that these children standing in a row would make a line more than twenty-two miles long, and, above all, think of the poor little victims—204 of them—dying before they could be rescued. To think of these children makes one an advocate for total abstinence. It is, indeed, the only plea which moves me, because certainly the children are ill-treated by parents besotted and bemused with drink. Twenty-two miles, my friends, of children bruised and beaten, bleeding and starved!

The other day I read the reports of two trials. They were quite unlike each other, yet strangely alike in one particular. The first of them belonged to the fifteenth century. There was a certain lady of very high rank indeed; her husband stood next to the throne; the king was childless. This lady was approached by a necromancer, one of the dear old school of wizards now extinct; one seems to remember his black robes, his black cap, his laboratory and his retorts, his charms and his incantations. The necromancer persuaded the lady that he could compass, by sorcery and the black art, anything she might desire. Now the lady desired above all things the death of the king, because then, you see, she would be queen, and she felt that no one would look the part, or play it, better than herself. So she listened while he talked about things he could do, and when he informed her that he knew how to make people die—not to kill people—the sixth commandment forbade that act—he was a Christian before all things—but to make them die. "For instance," he said, "with the aid of my dear old friend, Margery Jourdain, I make an image of wax. You can give it any name you please. Then you stick pins into it. Every pin becomes a pain or an ache, a disease or an affliction. The person represented by the image suffers tortures. Then you put the image before the fire. The person wastes away." This, in fact, they did, calling the image by the name of the king. Then the king began to have faceache, earache, toothache, and all the pains and agonies possible in every part of him. And then he began to waste away. Happily the thing was discovered in time. The lady was consigned to a strong castle into which wax was not admitted. The necromancer and the wise woman were solemnly burned.

Now for the nineteenth century trial. In this case it is suggested that a learned physician acquired such an influence over a certain lady that he made her fall into trances, and that he ordered her, or advised her, to make a will leaving him the whole of her property. In what respects does such a suggestion differ from the superstition of the waxen image? It is, I believe, scientifically true that in the hypnotic trance a person may be made to believe anything: that his headache is gone; that his gout has vanished; that he is drinking wine instead of water. But that the power so exercised can be continued after the trance is over seems sheer superstition. One is prepared, however, for anything. There are people who practise palmistry; who tell fortunes by cards; who read the future in handwriting; who have revived the old, old dream of the influence of the stars; who spend their whole lives in trying to get behind the veil. Yet a very little more and we shall be back again with the necromancer and the alchemist, the astrologer and the wizard, the witch and the wise woman, with the lucky days and the unlucky, with the omens and the divinations and the warnings. As for the ghost and the secret, they are always with us. In fact, I should be sorry to hear that they had gone.

I have before me *Harmsworth's Magazine*, that at threepence. Thanks to certain statements made in the current controversy over the retail price, we are in a position to understand that this magazine must be produced at a cost of something like 2 1-2d. a copy, unless the spirited proprietors are going to give it away at a loss. There is a vast quantity of advertisements which, of course, reduce the cost materially; but even making allowance for these, there remains the broad fact that this beautiful example of printing and illustration must be produced at a price which appears incredible. Even when one considers the vast improvement in machinery, the complicated things of steel which are almost human in the way they take in the white sheet and hand out the printed sheet; and the cheapness of paper; it still remains incomprehensible how the thing can be done. But look outside this magazine. What is it that is going on? I have, for my own part, called attention continually, and for many years, to the fact that there has arisen, during the last twenty years, an audience of millions where there used to be hundreds. All our publishing arrangements seem made for the hundreds—they widen out very slowly, far more slowly than they should. When we hear of a book selling a thousand copies we forget that this circulation, which used to be thought considerable is the merest drop in the ocean—that it means nothing in proportion to the number of readers. Presently arises the man who understands. "Take away," he says, "your cumbrous old machinery for circulating books by tens and hundred. I will show you how to do it by the hundred thousand." This threepenny magazine, a step—an experiment—in advance of the sixpenny is itself a feeler. If it succeeds, it will surely be followed by publications in literature that will sweep the whole of the existing systems off the board. I do not say that this will be an unmixed blessing; but this cheap literature of the future, addressed to the vast mass of the reading public, will not be much worse than the literature now provided for the richer sort by the libraries. We talk about books at 6s. It will no longer be a question of 6s.; it will be a question of 6d., 4d., or 3d. Will the popular author suffer? At present, say that he gets a circulation of five or six thousand. I reckon that he would do quite as well with a sixpenny book and a circulation of eighty thousand. But the new circulation will not be eighty thousand, but millions. How to get at the people in millions? It is a question of exhibition and distribution. These are the only difficulties. It seems to me that the new men are actually solving these difficulties. When they have shown the way, everybody else will rush in. Moreover, if good literature is offered to the poorer classes at a low price, it will be bought by the better sort as well. And there are a good many thousands of the better sort.

The Stevenson memorial has only, so far, arrived at the modest figure of £1,400. This is very wonderful—so wonderful that one asks what it means. I think it means that his popularity was by no means so widely spread or so deeply rooted as, at his death, everybody believed. Do not misunderstand me. There was no writer of his time who was so popular among the class whose admiration he most desired—the class commonly called cultured. To the larger class outside he was, and is, a writer to whom they owed "Treasure Island," which they love and read and read again. Besides, he was a picturesque figure, living on a tropical island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. As for his essays, his earlier stories, and his later stories, the outside world never took to them at all. This is shown by the advertised lists of his works, in which the circulation of each is proclaimed. To attract the admiration at once of the cultured and the not-quite-so-highly-cultured classes is not given to many. It is Louis Stevenson's glory that he achieved this feat with one book. The people at large, therefore, could not be expected to respond to the invitation on behalf of the proposed memorial. There remain the rest—the cultured friends for whom he wrote. How is it that their reponse has been so limited? I think the reason is that these friends are divided in opinion. While all are agreed that Louis Stevenson's memory will remain, and that some of his work is lasting, there are many who think that he should rather be kept waiting for a memorial until posterity has had a chance of deciding upon his place in literature. For my own part I share in this feeling. I would rather wait. There are others who should come first—those on whom posterity has already pronounced an opinion—Thackeray and George Eliot. There are also others who are waiting in confidence for the verdict of posterity—Tennyson and Browning. If, however, the memorial is to be considered simply a monument erected by private friends, of course there is no objection possible.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	6	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwari Mahaluxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jacob Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	3	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	1	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	16	13	121
Total plague deaths to date	30,943	26,534	
Same date last year	3	0	124

BANDORA.

There were no plague attacks on the 9th instant, within the Bandora Municipal District.

DAMAUN.

On Sunday there were three deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, all of the victims being machis of Kharawadi. On Monday there was one death from plague at Damaun. On the same dates last year there were respectively no deaths. People of Lower Damaun question the propriety of the order of the Goa Government dispensing with the services of Dr. Fernandes while the plague is still lingering, and as a matter of fact during the last and present epidemics the Doctor has cured hundreds of plague attacked persons, and has earned such popularity that people intend to request H. E. the Governor General of Portugues India by a telegram as well as by a memorial to continue his services until the plague disappears, and are simply awaiting the wishes of their leader M

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 2nd August:—Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 21st June 1898, deferring consideration of the necessity for paving the rail-borne goods shed in Victoria Dock. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th July 1898, reporting that the shed is not in the way of the proposed railway, and saying that in his opinion there is no other position so suitable for it. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 13th July 1898, concurring in the opinion expressed by the Engineer as regards the position of the shed, and suggesting, with reference to the heavy expenditure that will have to be incurred in paving it in the manner proposed, that a part flooring of concrete only be tried to ascertain if that will prove sufficient to protect the bag cargo for which the shed is mainly intended. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20 July 1898, reporting, with reference to the Docks Superintendent's suggestion, that a floor of lime concrete would not stand the traffic at the shed satisfactorily.

Resolution.—The work of paving the rail-borne goods shed should be deferred for consideration when the Budget for 1899-1900 is being prepared.

Read Trustees' Resolutions dated respectively 21st June 1898 and 2nd August 1898. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 29th July 1898, forwarding plan and estimates for the paving of wharves in Victoria Dock. Read the following note by the Chairman, dated 28th July 1898:—"It is recommended in order to further the completion of the paving of the Victoria Dock wharves that those fronting sheds Nos. 3 and 4 including the Jetty end should be completed in the current year. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 13,071, vide estimate No. I. "2. It is also proposed to complete three short lengths on the east wharf shown (coloured blue) on plan No. 5004—L-1 at a cost of Rs. 5,632, vide estimate No. III. "3. It has been decided to postpone the work of paving the floor of the rail-borne goods shed in the Victoria Dock until at any rate next year, and to re-appropriate Rs. 18,703 required for the works referred to in paras. 1 and 2 of this note from the provision made in item 4, Section II, of the current year's Budget, which will leave a balance of Rs. 607 only available from this item for other works. "4 It is propsed to consider the paving of wharves Nos. 7 and 8 when the work of alterations to that shed is decided upon, as both these works can be most conveniently carried out together. "5. There will thus remain to complete the paving of all wharves in the Victoria Dock only two sections, viz.—(1.) Paving the wharf between No. 10 shed and the south-east corner of the Victoria Dock, vide estimate No. II, amounting to Rs. 6,326. "(2.) Paving wharf at No. 10 berth, vide estimate No. IV, amounting to Rs. 5,032; and it is proposed to sanction these estimates, and to consider later on in the year if funds can be made available for the execution of the work in the current year."

Resolution.—The Chairman's proposals are approved.

Submitted the proceeding of the Bunders and Docks Committees concurred in by the other Trustees, proposing as follows:—Para. 6. (a) To extend warehouse D, as shown in red on plan No. 4931—L-1 dated 4th April 1898, sheets 1 and 2, and construct the extension of two storeys of the same character and design as the existing warehouse. The estimated cost (approximate only) is Rs. 132,000. (b) To roof over the two gullies lying between warehouses A and B and B C, and to protect the ends with open expanded metal. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 9057; and 7, to call for detailed plans and estimates for the extension of shed D, and asking Trustees' sanction to carry out the work in the gullies referred to under (b). The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks and Bunders Committees on the proposals made in paras. 6 and 7 of the Chairman's minute are approved, and sanctioned. The amount required for roofing the two gullies, Rs. 9,057, may be met by re-appropriation from item 1 Section IV of the current year's Budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Dowager Lady Jerbai Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, dated 23rd July 1898, thanking the Trustees for their letter No. 3103, dated 20th idem, expressive of their sympathy with her and the other members of her family in the loss they have sustained by the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 14th July 1898.	For week ending 29th July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 29th July 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	299	17	272
" piloted out of harbour	15	353	17	269
" transported	22	312	7	137
" attended to	4	45	4	40
" warped	1	28	...	19

THE FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

GRANT OF MEDALS AND CLASPS.

THE following notification appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—The Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal of 1895, with a clasp inscribed:—"Punjab Frontier, 1897-98," to the troops employed in the late military operations on the North-West Frontier and to all authorised Government followers of Imperial Service Troops who accompanied the troops, between the dates mentioned below:

(a) To all troops who proceeded beyond Edwardesabad between the 10th June, 1897, and the 30th January, 1898, inclusive.

(b) To all troops beyond Jalala between the 26th July 1897 and the 23rd January, 1898, inclusive.

(c) To all troops present at the action of Shabkadar on the 9th August, 1897.

(d) To all troops who formed part of the Mohmand Field Force.

(e) To all troops who formed part of the garrisons of, and were present at, Jamrud, Hari Sing-ka-Burj, Bara, and all outposts in the Peshawar Valley, south of the line Jamrud-Peshawar, between the 23rd August, 1897, and the 6th April 1898.

(f) To all troops who formed part of the garrisons of, and were present at, the posts on the Samana, and posts beyond Kohat, from Kohat to Parachinar between the 27th August, 1897 and the 2nd October, 1897.

(g) To all troops who took part in the action in the Ublan Pass on the 27th August, 1897, and in the subsequent actions on the Samana and beyond Kohat up to the 2nd October, 1897.

(h) To all troops forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between the 2nd October 1897 and the 6th April 1898.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the grant of additional clasps inscribed: "Malakand, 1897;" "Samana, 1897;" "Tirah, 1897-98; to the troops and followers who were engaged in the following operations:—

"Malakand"—To all troops mentioned in clause (b) of the preceding paragraph who took part in the defence and relief of Malakand and Chakdara between the 26th July and the 2nd August 1897, inclusive.

"Samana."—To all troops mentioned in clause (f) and such of the troops mentioned in clause (g) of the preceding paragraph as took part in the subsequent actions on the Samana up to the 2nd October, 1897.

"Tirah."—To all troops forming part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, including the Kurram Moveable Column and the Peshawar Column, who proceeded beyond either Kohat or Peshawar between the 2nd October, 1897, and the 31st January, 1898, inclusive.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 77 of 1898, as amended by Army Order No. 96 of 1898.

RANGOON TOWN LANDS.

RANGOON is agitated over the proposal of the Government of India to resume the receipts from the town lands amounting to some two lakhs per annum, which have for years been allowed to the Municipality. The Government of India proposes to resume it at the rate of half a lakh every two years commencing next April. The "Rangoon Gazette" points out that the position of Rangoon is entirely different to that of other Presidency towns and that the present generation of tax-payers cannot do more than they are doing, so that if this revenue is resumed by the Government Rangoon will be in a very serious position. The Burma Government strongly deprecates the alienation of this source of revenue from the Municipality. The article in the "Gazette" concludes as follows:—There is no use evading the fact that Government is the landlord, and is entitled to these rents whenever it chooses to claim them. But for very good and sufficient reasons Government has foregone these rents for a number of years, and admits that under certain exceptional circumstances it is always ready to forego them. Here we known that these exceptional circumstances still prevail in Rangoon, perhaps more acutely than they ever did before, and this is what the Municipal Committee must endeavour to bring home to Government. They can take no other line with any prospect of success. If the Chamber of Commerce, however, should add their protest, they might perhaps hint with advantage, in the most polite way possible, of course, that the merchants of Rangoon have not lost sight of the fact that Burma pays over sixty lakhs per annum now in export duty on rice. The total was 83 lakhs in 1895-96 against 93 lakhs for all India and Burma. This is a tax which the Government of India admits to be indefensible except on the ground of absolute exigency of finance. Seeing that this indefensible tax falls chiefly on Burma, and seeing that Rangoon's financial straits are chiefly due to the rapid growth caused by the trade which provides this enormous revenue, the threat to deprive Rangoon of the paltry two lakhs she now enjoys from the town lands, is extremely ungenerous on the part of Government, to say the least of it.

PLAYING AT SOLDIERS.

A TROOPER in the "Pioneer" gives his experiences of Volunteering to the following humorous strain:—I have been a volunteer for thirteen years and am still a trooper, and I have no desire to be anything else. I have no hope of being an officer and the only benefit derived from being a non-commissioned officer is that you are promptly made centre guide and get crushed to death, or near it. I always get somewhere near the flank and ride off as much as possible. My training as number one at polo comes in useful. It hurts a good deal less to get your charger's shoulder well into the man on your flank, than to get the butt of his carbine well into your own flank. The condition of the knee of the man on each side of me at the end of a long morning is a source of great interest to me, and often of great amusement. My advice to a youngaspirant to the troopers uniform is to get a horse seventeen hands high, and teach him to kick about 9 feet high. You then ride seri-file and have a jolly slack time. I am unable to do this myself as I always fall off when a horse kicks. Why I ever became a volunteer I cannot explain, except by telling you that at school I should have been kicked if I had not joined the school corps, and when I came to this military country my civilian masters insisted politely but firmly on all young officers joining the local regiment. It was no desire for glory or vain display that made me join. Most people join because it is the correct thing to do. Some people join because they think the uniform will come in handy for fancy dress balls. Some join because they hope to become an officer and write Lieutenant Foremouse on their cards and trunks, and get fellows bigger than themselves to salute them, and give orders and fool around generally like crows with peacock tails. Some join because they have always longed to be soldiers, and have exhausted every possible method of getting into the army, except joining the ranks. And a few join because they really like it. And it is to these latter classes that our noble corps is chiefly composed and the other fellows really do make up a noble corps. The keenness of them is awful. One day one of them asked me if I was going in for the proficiency examination, and I said I knew as much about it as was good for a trooper, and did not desire the distinction of a certificate. He asked me what evolution meant. I said evolution was the process by which a monkey became a man. Then he shut up. I hate being asked questions out of a book. If a trooper knows too much he is always going where he thinks he ought to go instead of where he is told to go, and that is very bad for the regiment.

I always go where my charger takes me. I sometimes give him a hint as to the direction which I consider proper, but the hint is not always taken. I believe most of the chargers could pass very nearly as good an examination as the men, if you set the papers in their own languages. I have seen my charger kick the man next me for trying to go fours left when we were told to go fours right. That is a solid fact. I used to ride an old caster when I first joined. She was a knowing old thing. She early found I was not much of a horseman, and as soon as we got the order to sit at ease she kicked both my spurs off and never made a mistake the rest of the day. It used to cost me about forty rupees a year to keep myself in spurs, as I always had to turn up in them whatever happened to them afterwards. She was quite uncanny sometimes. We got the order to dismount by sections once, and I was number three, owing to an extra man having joined the troop rather late, so I did not move, but Old Maria had heard me number off 2, and just backed me off to teach me manners, and besides she hated having to lead three other horses. When she died I used to do most of my parades on foot. But one year I did twenty-nine parades on horseback and very nearly got made a Lieutenant. I believe should have been made one if I had not known so many curse words. We used to have great fun: we were a new troop and there were about sixteen in my section. Yes, gentlemen, I commanded a section. We were rather keen on soldiering and we used to go out sham fighting. One man carried a flag and called himself a squadron of cavalry, another man carried a gun and called himself a battery, and the regiment were scouts. One day we had a glorious battle. I charged their squadron and battery after bringing in all my scouts and giving them cross fire and all the correct birdlime and defeated them with a great slaughter, so that they ran away. I chased them about a mile and then thought I had had enough and told one of the scouts to follow that flag and see where it went. His jaw dropped. What the? He didn't go after that flag all the time. So I gave him a bit of my mind. He resigned next day and said he had been slighted. I am afraid I should not be a success as an officer. I have too large a vocabulary.

LOAN OF CONSECRATED BUILDINGS.

The "Indian Churchman," commenting on the new Rules published by the Government of India respecting the loan of consecrated English Churches to English dissenting bodies, points out that Government, "for unknown reasons, has decided to invade the consecration of churches and set aside the Episcopal authority over them (as it does by naming in rule (7), despite the resolution, the Commander-in-Chief or the Local Government, not the Bishop or Metropolitan as the ultimate deciding authority) and says:—"We feel that these regulations are an imposition and a most important advance upon by dissent. We cannot follow the argument suggested in the resolution which precedes them that the principle allowed in 1860 is by them only extended. The Church of England, which in its domestic regimen 'condemns no other nations, claims no jurisdiction in Scotland. To us, *qua* church, the Scottish people are one of the 'other nations', and we do not claim their allegiance to our Bishops. We do not feel either ourselves or compromised by inviting them to make use, in emergency, of our consecrated places, where we and they overlap in the Queen's service beyond the seas. But Wesleyans 'now only exist in protest against us. They, and a *fortiori*, the other dissenting English bodies, defy their mother church and prey upon her. That our Bishops should be put into the position of practical compulsion to admit these to minister in our consecrated places and thereby to protest against our mother and ours, is, to say the very least humiliating.

"It may be that the Government who owns the fee simple of all the churches in which parade services are held—and we presume the rules have reference to parade services only—and keeps them in repair, considers these facts sufficient to constitute for it a moral right to require the Bishops— tor it in the end comes to this—thus to permit their use for anti-Anglican worship. And it is quite true that so far as the formal deeds of consecration now in use in the dioceses of the Bengal Presidency at any rate are concerned, there is no reference in them to Government having undertaken to support the Bishop in the solemn act of consecration of a Church to God for ever and for the purposes only of the Church of England; but it was otherwise under the Company's Rule, and later, too. We venture to think it not impossible that Government has overlooked the fact. We notice that none of the dozen or fourteen documents cited in the preamble of the new rules as having been read when they were enacted emanated from any Bishop or other authority of the Anglican Church. What consecration implies in the Church of England has always been well understood, and we suggest to any chaplain who may be called upon to obtain his Bishops leave to admit dissenting worship into the sacred place he is in charge of, to obtain a copy from the Registrar of his diocese of the act of its consecration. Thus he will discover whether the Bishop did or did not what he did with the express consent or even at the request of Government, and therefore in faith of its protection. We are startled by these rules, and frankly surprised that the Wesleyans themselves should have wished for their enactment."

The "Indian Churchman" hopes that Government may be persuaded to recall both the resolutions and the rules.

POONA GYMKHANA.

OPEN CHALLENGE BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Meeting to be held between 19th and 21th September. Open to the Services and recognised Clubs throughout India:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
Entrance fee Rs. 5, each player.
Prize—Silver Challenge Cub to be held for one year.
The rules of the game in force in the Poona Gymkhana will be followed. All matches to take place in the morning between 7-30 and 10-30 o'clock.

1. GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
Entrance fee Rs. 5, each player.
Prize—Challenge Cub, to become the property of the pair winning it at three consecutive meetings. Also two special prizes. Present holders—Capt Lowis and Mr L M R Deas.

2. GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.
Entrance fee, R. 5.
Prize—Silver Challenge Cup, to become the property of the player, who wins it at three consecutive meetings.
Present holder—Mr A R Bonus, who won it for the first time last year.

3. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
Entrance fee Rs. 5, each Player.
Prize—A Cup tobe the property of the lady player of the wining couple.
Note—This is a new competition, and is open to members of the Poona Gymkhana Club only.
Entries to be made to the undersigned and to close on the 17th September. Entrance fees to accompany entries.

G. R. DUXBURY.
Hony. Secy., for Lawn Tennis, Poona Gymkhana Club.

BY Imperial order a Russian Vice-Consulate has been established in Seistan in Eastern Persia.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IRREGULARITIES IN POSTAL DELIVERY.

IN the opinion of the *Indian Spectator*, that was an interesting correspondence which passed between the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Post Master General, with regard to certain alleged irregularities in the delivery of communications between the General Post Office, Bombay, and the other important sub-post offices in the city. The former, in his first letter to the Post Master General, pointed out that the Committee of the Chamber having recently taken steps to ascertain by practical test how the public were being served by the Post Office, had come to the conclusion that very considerable irregularity prevailed in the delivery and transmission of letters, that on the average greater delay was experienced than ought to have been the case under the existing arrangements for delivery. Mr. Marshall pointed out that the successful results that had ensued in Calcutta from the introduction of the hourly delivery justified the hope that a similar attempt in Bombay would be attended with equally good results. But before the Bombay Postal authorities could see their way towards such a change, they recommended at least two more deliveries to be added to the existing five.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

Some of the vernacular journals accept with satisfaction the fact that after all Professor Lustig's plague curative serum is to be prepared in Bombay. The *Rast Goftar* remarks: The serum has already been found very efficacious, and it is hoped that, if prepared of the sufficient strength, it will give extremely good results. If by this serum a fair percentage of recoveries can be obtained, most of the terrors of plague will be gone. However, prevention is better than cure, and we still think that the real remedy for plague lies in Professor Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic. But as from one cause or another, people do not avail themselves of that remedy, the next best thing, no doubt, is a curative serum. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will try to push both these useful agents among the public. Another satisfactory feature of this question is that Government have thought it fit to contribute a share of the cost of the preparation of the serum.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE ON THE ESPLANADE.

Commenting upon the letter of the Executive Engineer, Bombay, published in these columns, explaining that his department is not responsible for the Queen's Statue having remained so long in its present condition the *Indian Spectator* writes: Thus, then, it appears that Bombay has to thank its Municipality for the delay in discharging an obvious, and, one might say, an imperative duty. Was it nobody's duty, all these months to see that the Queen's Statue was set right? Could not the Gaekwad, whose ancestor presented the city with this beautiful work, call upon the Municipality to reclaim it in time? Could not the Corporation do it, nor the public of Bombay? Was it no one's business to see that the Statue was made presentable for the Jubilee or for the Birthday ceremonial? What was the Municipality mooning about all these months? It could not plead that it was too incompetent or too remiss in its duty, where was the Government? According to the Executive Engineer, his department could have cleaned the Statue easily enough. Government could well have set that department in motion if it found the Municipality dawdling over it too long. The delay seems to have been truly unaccountable. We doubt if in any other civilised country, the effigy of a revered Sovereign would ever be so dishonoured.

MR. MEHTA AND THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

With regard to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta's propositions at the meeting of the Corporation that the Municipal Commissioner be asked not to make any further advances to Government on account of plague expenditure till the accounts of the sums advanced up till now are settled, the *Gujerati* states: The gravamen of his complaint, which led him to place such a resolution before the Corporation, was that the action of government was not fair in dealing with them. The municipality, it is well-known, has to pay heavy interest charges, and it is difficult to see on what principles of business to take the considerations of justice and equity, government can defer the payment of sums due to the Corporation without paying interest, and yet demand from them the immediate payment of sums, whether actually due to them or not, before the accounts are properly settled. This is a one-sided arrangement which would not commend itself even to petty traders in their business transactions. The Plague Committee was forced upon Bombay without the guarantees for the proper expenditure of municipal funds. Their accounts are said to be in a dreadful confusion. Would government have tolerated any such negligence even for one single hour in connection with their own money? Is it not then perfectly right and proper that the Corporation should be equally vigilant about its own funds, which were handed over to an irresponsible body, and demand a proper account of the same, and prompt payment of the sums due to itself. There is no question of hostility towards government here and even suggestion of that kind is absurd on the face of it. It is simply a question of fair dealing between government and the municipality on strict business principles or at least on the principle of reciprocity in their mutual relations.

THE PORT TRUSTEES AND PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses with regard to the reluctance of the Port Trustees to bear a reasonable portion of the plague expenditures: A contemporary, seemingly in the confidence of the Port Trustees, understands that the majority of the Port Trustees have minuted against the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner that they should jointly with Government bear a reasonable portion of the plague expenditure. It is alleged that the Trustees decline on the ground that their revenues should not suffer more than they have done on account of the plague. The Trusts is one of the largest contributors to the municipality as a property. But so is the Government, and if we take the Bombay mills, it may be fairly observed that they pay as rate-payers a larger revenue than the Port Trust. It is also well known that if the local trade suffered, the local industry suffered a great deal more. But for the preventive measures, whatever they be, taken for the diminution of the outbreak, the trade of the city, so far as it is connected with the Port Trust, would have come to a standstill long ago. It is all very well for the Trustees to say they incurred a certain amount of expenditure on keeping their servants and employes in good health. No doubt they did and all honour to them for having done so. It was the motive of self preservation which is instinctive in every human breast. Lastly, it should not be forgotten that even the rates which the Trustees pay are compounded. Why is it so? Let them read the Legislative proceedings of the day and understand the reason which led the Legislature to make a concession in their favour. That will show that the interests of trade are as intimately bound up with those of the Municipality as those of the latter are bound up with the former. The two organisations are inter-dependent on each other for their prosperity. But it cannot be that the one should only share in the prosperity of the other and repudiate its liability to share in its adversity. The meaning of this concession on the rates is this and no other. Have the Trustees pondered over its significance?

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The *Indian Spectator* questions the wisdom of Government in floating a loan of 120 lakhs for so short a duration as six years, and observes: Our Government has evidently great faith in itself. If it has not been so, it would surely have offered better terms than those on which it has launched on the market at 3 1-2 per cent. loan for 120 lakhs Government make it non-payable till only 1904. They seem to believe that six years hence money will be plentiful and the 3 per cents. which are now almost a dead-stock, without any value in the market, will be so far rehabilitated as to make a conversion to them of all our funded debts possible. Leaving aside the question of the future, we may well question the wisdom of floating a loan of so short a duration as six years, at a time when Government Securities are scarcely above 96, and their credit has been violently shaken by the refusal of Government itself to lend from its surplus cash balances money to the Presidency Banks on the security of their own paper. Add to this their proposals of enhancing still more the already unbearable stringency of the money market, and one would find it difficult to resist acquiescence in the remark lately made by the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, that whatever else the Government of India are, in matters commercial they have scarcely any grip of either theory or practice.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The *Gujerati* understands that the City Improvement Bill is to remain pigeon-holed for some years. Our contemporary remarks: It is difficult to understand the reasons which have induced the government of India to adopt this dilatory attitude. The municipal corporation was blamed for not accepting the proposals of government in hot haste, and thus preventing them from bringing about a sanitary millenium in Bombay. No sane or responsible body could have accepted a project of such magnitude and importance as the city improvement scheme prepared by the local government without adequate discussion and deliberation. There seemed to be a disposition in high quarters to rush up the legislation so as to avoid all possible delay. As a matter of fact the bill was laid before the Legislative Council even before the public have had time to digest its contents. But now the public are told that the schems is to be hung up for how long no one knows. We should like to know what the critics of the Corporation, which was blamed for its very natural desire to carefully consider its position under the proposed legislation, have now to say in regard to this inexplicable refusal of the Supreme Government to grant their sanction to what was proclaimed to be a very urgent and indispensable sanitary reform. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. But the ways of governments are even more so!

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several of the native journals give careful consideration to the last report of the Bombay Millowners' Association which is, in their opinion, full of important and interesting details regarding the mill industry of the city. The *East Goftar* says: Plague and currency have played during the period great havoc with the industry, which had to struggle with various other difficulties enumerated in the report. In the first place, labour is so scarce that some of the mills have to work with almost half the number of men, who have left the city in large numbers to escape the ravages of the plague. Many of the labourers working in our mills own pieces of land in the Deccan and Concan which are cultivated during the rainy season, and it is quite probable that, after harvest time, they may see their way to return to Bombay, provided the threatened recrudescence of the plague does not occur. But a recrudescence seems to be almost certain, and it is quite on the cards that as far as the industry is concerned the current year will be no improvement on its predecessor. Mill prospects seem to be as gloomy as ever unless something unexpected happens during the year.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The report, for the last year, of the Millowners' Association had to unfold a tale which was brighter than for the previous year, but which was by no means positively cheering. The havoc played by the plague of 1896 produced almost a disaster, and for full four months, when the epidemic was at its height, the Mills worked at a positive loss. But the prospects became brighter with the disappearance of the plague in the hot weather of 1897, and during the second epidemic, there was nothing like the wholesale exodus of 1896. Then there was no famine, and cotton was cheap, and the situation has materially improved. But yet, there is shortness of hands, and the future of the industry would seem to depend upon the manner in which this great difficulty is removed. The complete disappearance of the plague would necessarily prove an effective remedy, but this is an eventuality about which it would be foolish to be sanguine. Under these circumstances, the suggestion of Mr. N. N. Wadia that the project of each Mill erecting suitable and sanitary dwellings for a decent proportion of its employes, and accommodating them there at moderate rents, should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, is a very valuable one; and we hope the Millowners' Association will do all it can to further the project.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: At the present juncture, when a revolution is silently brewing in the cotton industry, which seriously threatens to diminish its prosperity, it is amazing to notice their the Millowners Association's utter apathy to their own interests, unless they are convinced that the industrial crisis, which has been prevailing for months past, will leave them unscathed, and preserve the future immediate prospects of the industry uncrippled, it is difficult to understand their present attitude. If there was one occasion more than another when the public, which seems to be equally interested with them in witnessing the further prosperity of the staple industry eagerly looked forward to some definate pronouncement on the existing situationand the means to be adopted for the prevention of the mischief which the revolution, now impending, may bring in its train in the fullness of time, it was the one when they assembled to take stock of their operations during the past year. The past however was ancient history. What was wanted was a review of the future, guided by the light and experience of the past. So far, then, as this function was concerned, it might be unhesitatingly observed that the millowners miserably neglected it.

A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY SPANISH WARSHIP.

TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

THE special correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" sends an interesting account of a visit which he made a few days ago to Admiral Camara's flagship, the Pelayo, which was then lying about ten miles off Port Said. The correspondent says:—The first thing to do was to find the means of getting out to the fleet, and trusting to luck for the rest. For this purpose, I applied to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, with most satisfactory results. This morning at 6.30, when little launch was ready for me at the Telegraph pier, and an hour later she steamed alongside the Admiral's flagship. Visitors had been rigorously excluded from the ships in harbour, so I was quite prepared for a refusal of admittance. It was therefore, a pleasant surprise to see a marine come down the gangway, and heave us a rope. There were several officers standing at the head of the gangway, among whom was Captain Fernandez, the commander. When I explained that my object in coming was to make sketches for the "Daily Graphic," and I asked his permission to do so. He would insist upon it that the "Daily Graphic" was an American puper, and he looked me up and down so suspiciously that I contemplated jumping overboard. However, an officer standing by said he knew the paper to be English, and I was accordingly granted permission to enter.

The Pelayo in some respects reminds one of H.M.S. Alexandra, with her great freeboard, sloping sides, and high bulwarks. I have been through the naval manœuvres at home, but this was my first visit to a battleship in war time, and I expected a stern and grim aspect on board. Nothing could have looked more peaceable, more unprepared for war, than the deck of the Pelayo. She was very dirty, and the brass work did not shine, but as she was supposed to be coaling that was not extraordinary. But what one did look for was strict discipline and an air of business like preparation. Both, however, were conspicuously absent. The day was fine, and the conditions were most favourable for coaling—that most important of all operations in a fleet. Being on board a battleship at war, and not at peace manœuvres, I quite expected to see a busy, coaling ship like one awakening, every winch rattling, and hundreds of men, black and grimy, working like fiends. I walked over to the starboard side where the Colon was lying close by, with a broad gangway which bridged the space between the two ships. There was only one winch at work, and seven men on the collier's deck unhooked the baskets of coal as they came up from the hold and pushed them over the bridge in the most leisurely manner imaginable. There were not more than thirty five men in all engaged, and they were putting in 31-2 tons an hour.

The decks of the battleship were swarming with seamen, who looked on at their comrades playing with the coal. Yet this was the fleet which had been sent off with a rush to Manila. I used the word seamen just now, in speaking of the crew, but for the most part they were mere boys, and looked as if they had just been drafted from a training-ship. The guns were all encased in tarpaulin covers, and from the look of the lashings they had not been removed for a long time. The officers, of whom there were many, smoked cigarettes anywhere and everywhere. Some of them were dressed in white ducks, others in blue serge. There was no uniformity of pattern, and so far as clothing went, it was quite impossible to distinguish a captain from a midshipman. On boarding the flagship I had sent my card down to Admiral Camara, and as it was nearly nine o'clock I asked the commander if it would be possible for me to see the Admiral before leaving. An officer was sent below, and he returned to say that the Admiral was asleep. The hire of the launch was £2, 10s. an hour, so I decided not to wait for his awakening, and with a "Bon voyage" from the officers I departed. Vincanzo, the skipper of the launch, did yeoman service here when the Victorious went aground. As we left the fleet behind us, he turned his head towards it and said, "They dont mean it, you know: it's just political."

THE OIL WELLS OF BORNEO.

A COMING REVOLUTION.

THOUGH many attempts have been made, and usually with more or less success, to substitute petroleum for coal in steamer furnaces, its application for this purpose is still chiefy restricted to the oil tankers. Most of these vessels now generate their steam by specially designed furnaces, which are fed from oil bunkers, and they not only succeed in keeping up a regular and full supply of steam but, the oil being projected into the furnaces by means of a powerful spray, they are not under the necessity of carrying a staff of firemen.

The advantages of crude petroleum for this purpose are no longer doubted. They are indeed fully acknowledged. Yet the ordinary cargo or passenger steamer still burns coal, and, as a body, shipowners have shown little inclination to adopt the new heat producer. Why? Not from any lack of enterprise, but for two solid reasons; one is, that oil is not readily obtainable at the leading ports of call, and the other that until it is shipowners will not go to the expense of fitting new oil-brning furnaces into their vessels.

But thre are now fitting out on the Tyne two new steamers which herald the coming revolution. They are sister ships, built by the firm of Armstrong, Whit worth and Co., Limited, and are oil tank steamers of moderate size and light draft, specially constructed on Swan's expansion-tank principle. One is called the Haliotis, and the other the Trigonia. They have been built to the order of Mes-rs. M. Samuel and Co., of London, now easily the first firm in the Eastern oil carrying trade; and, like all present-day oil traders, they are to burn oil as fuel. They are now receiving their engines, and will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

These steamers are intended for quite a new trade. There are great natural surface oil wells in Borneo, where millions of tons of crude petroleum are waiting to be exploited. The oil is coarse and of heavy specific gravity, and therefore better suited for burning in furnaces. It is to open up this vast oil-field that the Haliotis and Trigonia are specially intended. Messrs. Samuel, in conjunction with a Dutch firm, have secured the rights of these oil-fields and intend to turn this gift of nature into a marketable commodity. The two light-draft steamers will be able to run right into their cargo, pump into their holds as much oil as they can carry and depart.

Whither? That is the important point about the enterprise. It would be nothing new to carry oil from the place of its origin to the place of its consumption. In the present case, it would simply mean the development of a new oil field in competition with those of America and Russia. That would be something; but what Messrs. Samuel mean to do is to send these steamers to every important coaling station between Suez and Yokohama, and there store it for sale to calling steamers. Oil for bunkering purposes, in short will be stocked at all the great ports of call, just as coal now is, and in competition with coal.

At the launch of the Haliotis Alderman Samuel and We see our way very clearly now to follow up what I believe to be the greatest revolution in the mercantile marine that we have seen in this generation.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE ORIGIN OF 'THE TEMPEST."

YOUR article, writes Mr. Rudyard Kipling in a letter to the "Spectator, on "Landscapes and Literature in the "Spectato r "of June 18th has the following, among other suggestive passages:—But whence came the vision of the enchanted islands in the Tempest? It had no existence in Shakespeares world, but was woven out of such stuffs as dreams are made of.

May I cite Malones suggestion connecting the play with the casting away of Sir George Somers on the island of Bermuda in 1609; and further may I be allowed to say how it seems to me possible that the vision was woven from the most prosaic material,—from nothing more promising in fact, than the chatter of a halftipsy sailor at a theatre? Thus:—

A stage-manager, who writes and vamps plays moving among his audience, overhears a mariner discoursing to his neighbour of a grievous wreck, and of the behaviour of the passengers, for whom all sailors have ever entertained a natural contempt. He describes, with the wealth of detail peculiar to sailors, measures taken to claw the ship off a lee-shore, how helm and sails were worked, what ithe passengers did and what he said. One pungent phrase—to be rendered later into: "What care these brawlers for the name of King?"—strikes the manager's ear, and he stands behind the talkers. Perhaps only one-tenth of the earnestly delivered, hand-on-shoulder sea-talk was actually used of all that was automatically and unconsciously stored by the inland man who knew all inland arts and crafts. Nor is it too fanciful to imagine a half-turn to the second listener as the mariner, banning his luck as mariners will, says there are those who would not give a doit to a poor man while they will lay out ten to see a raree-show,—a dead Indian. Were he in foreign parts, as now he is in England, he could show people something in the way of strange fish. Is it to be considered too curiously to see a drink-lesson on this hint (the manager dealt but little in his plays with the sea at first hand, and his instinct for new words would have been waked by what he had already caught), and with the drink a sailors minute description of how he went across through the reefs to the island of his calamity—or islands rather, for there were many; some you could almost carry away in your pocket. They were sown broadcast—like the nutshells on the stage here. "Many islands, in truth, says the manager patiently and afterwards his Sebastian says to Antonio;" I think he will carry the island home in his pocket and give it to his son for an apple." To which Antonio answers: "And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands."

"But what was the land like?" says the manager The sailor tries to explain. "It was green, with yellow in it; a tawny-coloured country" says colour, that is say, of the coral-beached, cedar-covered Bermuda of to-day—" and the air made one sleepy, and the place was full of noises"—the muttering and roaring of the sea among the islands and between the reefs "and there was a southwest wind that blistered one all over." The Elizabethan mariner would not distinguish finely between blisters and prickly heat; but the Bermudian of to-day will tell you that the southwest, or Lighthouse, wind in summer brings that plague and general discomfort. Thus the coral rock, battered by the sea, rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge.

The man, refreshed with more drink, then describes the geography of his landing place,—the spot where Trinculo makes his first appearance. He insists and reinsists on details which to him at one time meant life or death, and the audience follows attentively. He can give his audience a long time, for a few hangings and a placard for scenery, but that his lines shall lift them beyond that bare show to the place he would have them, the manager needs for himself the clearest possible understanding,—the most ample detail. He must see the scene in the round—solid—ere he peoples it. Much, doubtless, he discarded, but so closely did he keep to his original informations that those who go to-day to a certain beach upon the coast some miles from Hamilton and the stage set for Act II. Scene 2 of "The Tempest,"—a bare beach, with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs wide enough for the passage of Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide, whereto such a butt might be conveniently rolled ("My cellar is in a rock by the seaside where my wine is hid"). There is no other cave for some two miles. "Here's neither bush nor shrub" one is exposed to the wrath of yond same black cloud," and here the currents strand wreckage. It was so well done that, after three hundred years, a stray tripper, and no Shakespeare scholar, recognised in a flash that old first set of all.

So far good. Up to this point the manager has gained little except some suggestions for an opening scene, and some notion of an unenchanted island. The mariner (one cannot believe that Shakespeare was mean in these little things) is dipping to a deeper drunkenness. Suddenly he launches into a preposterous tale of himself and his fellows, flung ashore, separated from their officers, horribly afraid of the devil-haunted beach of noises, with their heads full of the fumes of broached liquor. One castaway was found hiding under the ribs of a dead whale which smelt abominably. They hauled him out by the legs—he mistook them for imps—and gave him drink. And now, discipline being melted, they would strike out for themselves, defy their officers and take possession of the island. The narrator's mates in this enterprise were probably described as fools. He was the only sober man in the company.

So they went inland, faring badly as they staggered up and down this pestilent country. They were pricked with palmettoes, and the cedar branches rasped their faces. Then they found and stole some of their officers' clothes which were hanging up to dry. But presently they fell into a swamp, and, what was worse, into the hands of their officers; and the great expedition ended in muck and mire. Truly an island bewitched. Else why their cramps and sickness? Sack never made a man more than reasonably drunk.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE N.C.U. Championships at Leeds last Saturday, contained some surprises and a great disappointment. Being at Leeds, there was a great local gate assembled in the hope of seeing the well-known Leeds amateur, T. Summersgill, successful, in the mile championship, usually reckoned the Blue Riband of the racing path, but in the first heat of the event he was beaten by W. A. Edmonds, who was not looked on by any of the prophets as a likely runner, but who succeeded eventually in pulling off the race. There were elements of luck in the matter, as in addition to the close shave with Summersgill in the first heat (a finish so fine that the judge's ruling was received with much opposition), the heat in the second round was declared to be a tie with E. J. Callaghan, to Edmond's own admitted astonishment, and in the final Isidore Mc Wm. Bourke, whose heat riding had been most conspicuous for its brilliance, was fouled, unintentionally, by the South African representative, Griebenow, and even then after sitting up in the last lap, was travelling the fastest of the field up the straight. In the quarter-mile event, Summersgill made no mistake, and romped home by yards in his heat, in the second round and in the final.

The professional events over a like distance were also divided between an expected winner, and a surprise. In the mile, F. W. Chinn, the previous holder, kept his title, defeating Barden, Meyers, and E. E. Pariby, but he found the Netherland representative, S. Jenkins, of Amsterdam, too much of a "jumper" for him in the quarter, in which he had to play second fiddle. The time limits were 3 mins. 10 secs. for the mile, and 40 seconds for the quarter, so easy that the arguments of those who contended against time limits under the impression that they would be "pacefoorers," were rendered valueless, and at the same time the pace set afforded no index of "championship" form.

England has been losing the leading path records at a great rate lately, and some bids for regaining supremacy will shortly be made perhaps the most sensational performance, which has wiped all English records from two miles, to the hours total, from pride of place as world's records is the performance of E. Taylor, in New York, who has elevated the hours total to 33 miles 1023 yards. Stocks having retired, England is looking to Chase, Palmer, or A. E. Walters to accept this provocation from the other side of the Atlantic as a stimulant to show their powers on the Crystal Palace track.

There are not many athletic fixtures during the season which can vie with the Essex County Cycling and Athletic carnival at Chelmsford. It was held last Saturday, on a splendid grass surface, in grounds lent by the Bishop of Colchester. The fashionable company included a host of notabilities among them. The Earl of Warwick, whose gifts to the sports is the Challenge Cup for the mile championship, the Countess of Warwick, Lord Rookwood, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Gilbey, and the four-in-hand coach of Mr. Sheriff Dewar brought to the grounds the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London. In addition to the mile handicap, the cycling programme included the championship of Essex, won without difficulty by C. F. Sanderson, who till lately was the holder of the world's unpaced mile record.

London cyclists have now to be very careful in picking their road, as police persecution varies from time to time. Last year the Brighton road was patrolled by scorcher catchers who made all cycling risky on that thoroughfare, but now peace is restored in that region, and it is the Ripley Road that has earned notoriety for excessive repressive measures by the local constabulary. Orders have been given from headquarters that all persons charged with furious driving of cycles are to be detained pending the verification of their names and addresses, and in consequence of this several riders have been incarcerated in police cells, of an offensive and filthy description, and have been "searched in a most unwarrantable manner by the police, although the presence of incriminating matter is hardly to be expected in the pockets of a rider, however fast he may be travelling. As the police make no attempts to catch real scorchers, but bag casually a few per week of those they can conveniently catch, it is to be hoped that they will lay hands on a celebrity or two, a J.P. or a Member of Parliament, and so bring the present agitation against indiscriminate tyranny to a head. The N. C. U. have applied for and been granted a summons against the constable who searched one alleged offender.

The petty persecution of the police makes an undesirable enmity between themselves and cyclists much to be regretted, and instigates cyclists themselves to take advantage of any little technicality when it may happen to be in their favour. The law about foot-path riding, for example, has often been harshly construed, literally although no harm whatever has come of the infraction of it. Now, a solicitor has established a right to use a footpath at Goole, which passes under the railway on the ground that it is a privately owned footpath, and that the Highway Act does not apply to it. It is most undesirable that it should be used by cyclists unless they dismount, but they can only be too pleased to flaunt a right, when they are so harshly treated whenever the authorities scent an opportunity.

For example, in the Isle of Man, the presiding Justice, on hearing a case in which a rider was charged with being lampless, declared that in future all cases brought before him of cyclists riding without lights or furiously, would be treated by him as if the cyclists were mounted on dangerous animals.

"Workingmen ought to remember the four B's," said a stump orator at a Co-operative meeting lately. "To do without Bikes, take less Beer, less Baccy, and more frequent visits to the Bark." It was an old-fashioned working man who gave the advice. One who has never realized the immense economy even of an 'old crock' to a working man saving his time, and his money, and adding immensely to his health. For it is the greatest mistake possible to assume that a bicycle is a luxurious pleasure vehicle only. In hundreds of thousands of cases it is a necessity, as a labour-saving appliance, and a means of enabling a worker to do more work than he possibly could without its aid.

A tandem pair, by ringing their bell at Cornforth, in Lancashire, on passing a char-a-banc, standing besides the roadside, scared the animals in their shafts, and caused a catastrophe resulting in much bruising and shaking of passengers in the pleasure vehicle, the shattering of a bicycle standing on the kerbstone, and in considerable injury to the horses that took fright. All this would have been avoided if the cyclists had not rang their bell. Then they would have been law breakers, as it is they have been accounted good and obedient citizens and not responsible for the damage done.

Eight of the English N. C. U. championships have now been decided, and in each case the winner has been mounted on Dunlop tyres. The second batch, which were decided at Leeds, on Saturday, July 16th, resulted as follows:—One mile professional, F. W. Chinn, who won somewhat easily from Barden; one mile amateur, won by W. A. Edmonds, of Cardiff, who surprisingly beat last year's holder, T. Summersgill; ½ mile professional, won by S. Jenkins, who, having the inside position, and getting a good start, just managed to beat Chinn for first place; the 1-4 mile amateur was won easily by T. Summersgill.

Cordang, the invincible Dutchman, placed another victory to his already long list on Sunday, July 17th, by winning the 200 kilometre International paced race at Berlin, beating German records by 75 to 200 kilometres inclusive, and winning £200 in prize money. He was paced solely by the Dunlop pacers, and rode Dunlop tyres.

Cyclists sometimes have much difficulty in inflating their tyres, because the valve is choked. When, however, they find pumping is hard, they should take the valve to pieces, remove the rubber from the stem and clear the hole in the stem with a pin, and then replace the rubber. Riders of Dunlop tyres, however, very rarely find the Woods valve give them any trouble.

In the recent Paris to Amsterdam and back motor-car and cycle race, Mr. Marcelin, the winner of the motor-tricycle, accomplished a good ride. His Machine was fitted with the new Dunlop motor-cycle tyres, which carried him through the whole distance without a puncture, while his rival competitors had punctures innumerable.

A striking testimony as to the durability of Dunlop tyres is the fact that an experienced cyclist has just covered 27,000 miles on a racing machine fitted with path-racing tyres. Not only has he used the machine for track work, but he has ridden it in all kinds of weather, on all classes of roads. Although the Dunlop Co. strongly condemn the use of these light tyres on the roads, it must gratify them to know how well the said tyres have stood the severe test.

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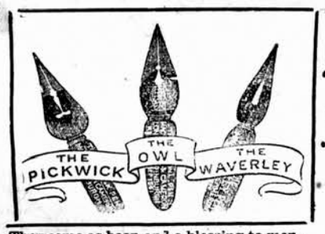

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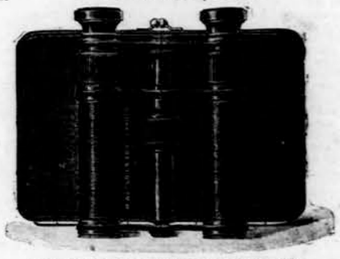
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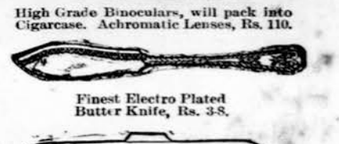
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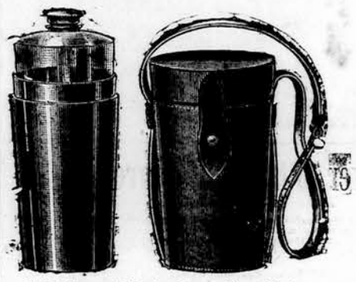
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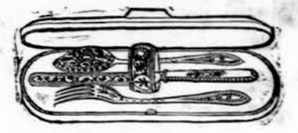
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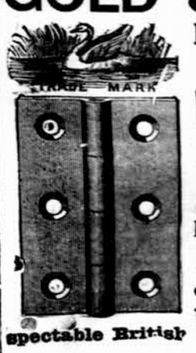

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